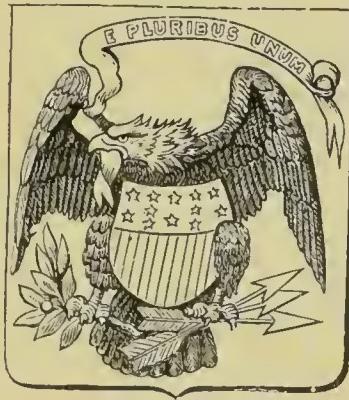




THE
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JOURNAL

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JOURNAL.

ILLUSTRATED.



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THE
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A Numismatic Tour of Central Europe.

BY HECTOR E. KIRKWOOD.

(Continued from Vol. XI., page 182).

Nuremburg.

Monday, January 24, 1876.—In company with Mr. Middleton, I spent the first days of the new year in Paris; going to that city from Heidelberg, and returning directly to Nuremberg two weeks ago. We have found this one of the most interesting cities of any yet visited in Germany. It is filled with objects of interest to the student and the antiquarian, and this in spite of the position it held for many centuries as the manufacturing center of all Europe. The earliest mention of Nuremberg in ancient records occurs in the first half of the 11th century. In 1050 it is spoken of as a *castrum* and *oppidum*; and it received its first privileges of free market and the rights of levying toll and *coining money* from Henry III., between 1039 and 1056. Nuremberg attained the height of its prosperity during the 15th and 16th centuries, when it bore the same relation to the world that Birmingham does to-day. With the exception of one or two of the silver *hobby horse klippes* so often described and seen in sales, I have no crowns of Nuremberg. In lieu of a representative piece I shall picture a rare imperial crown which pertains to this, as well as to every other imperial city in Germany. This piece is notable from the fact of being one of the earliest *dated* crowns known.

Obv. . SIGISMVNDVS: a rose : ARCHIDVX . AVSTRIE . Full length figure of the emperor Sigismund in the imperial regalia, crowned

and holding a sword and sceptre ; figure stands between a lion, which holds a shield, and a large helmet.



Rev. Mounted knight in full armor riding to right. Beneath the horse the date, 1486 Surronnding the knightly rider is a circle of sixteen shields bearing the arms of various German states and cities. This is a rare and beantiful specimen of mediæval numismatic art.

One very singular thing I observed in Nuremburg, which belongs to the period of this crown. This is the series of stone pillars which one observes on the way from the *Thiergartner* gate of the town through the *Seilersgasse*, to the churchyard. These pillars are placed at regular distances and each bears a bas-relief representing a scene in the passion of our Savior, executed by Adam Krafft. They were set up by a citizen of Nuremburg named Martin Ketzel, as a representation of the *Via Dolorosa*, or Dolorons Way in Jerusalem, along which our Savior is supposed to have passed in going from Pilate's house to Calvary. Ketzel made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1477, in the suite of Duke Albert of Saxony, in order to bring back the exact measurements. On his return he found, to his dismay, that he had lost the memoranda which contained them ; and he thereupon, in 1488, made a second journey to Jerusalem with Duke Otho of Bavaria, to repair his loss. He placed these pillars at intervals between his own house—which is still standing opposite that of Albert Durer, the famous painter—called the *Pilatushaus* in consequence, and the gate of the churchyard, corresponding with the distances between the real stations in Jernsalem. Several of the bas-reliefs are defaced by time and whitewash, so that the merits of the executions and drawings are now lost.

Nurembrg was the place from which emanated many of the curious and puzzling jetons, mintmaster's tokens, amulets and the like. Many of these are found to bear the letters H. K. These are the ini-

tials of Hans Krauwinkel, mintmaster in Nuremburg, during the last half of the 16th century. Wolf Laufer was another of these mintmasters. He followed Hans Krauwinkel, being succeeded himself by Hans Laufer (probably a son) in 1632. George Hautsch, also held this office between 1683 and 1711, his mark being the letters G. H.

During our stay in Nuremburg we paid a visit to the city library, an ancient institution, founded in the 15th century, being placed in its present location—the Dominican Monastery—in 1538. It possesses about 30,000 volumes, among which are finely illuminated manuscripts of the gospels, the work of the 10th, 12th and 15th centuries; also of the Psalms done in the early part of the 13th century, beside many specimens of early printed books. The English speaking traveller cannot fail to find interest in a beautifully illuminated Latin Breviary, executed, as appears from the style, between 1300 and 1360, at the end of which is the inscription: "La Liver du Roy du France Charles Done a Madame la Roigne Dengleterre." This queen of England must have been either Isabella, the wife of Richard II., or Katherine, wife of Henry V.

Old descriptions of Nuremburg tell us that the city among other privileges had the custody of most of the imperial ornaments made use of during the coronation; viz.: Charlemagne's crown, said to weigh fourteen pounds, connected with which was a mitre enriched with a vast number of diamonds, rubies, emeralds and pearls, bearing on the front a cross of diamonds of great value. Also the Dalmatic robe, or mantel, embroidered with large pearls; the crucifixial globe, or golden *Reichsapfel* found upon so many of the German coins; the sword, golden sceptre, the imperial cloak embroidered with eagles and bordered with large emeralds, diamonds, sapphires and chrysolites; the buskins, covered with plates of gold, and the gloves, embroidered with curious stones. These were long kept in the church at the hospital, but they are now in Vienna, where we visited them as previously described. Let the reader examine the figure of the emperor upon the coin illustrated and he will be able to distinguish most of this remarkable regalia. All these articles were brought by the Emperor Sigismund, who appears on this crown, from Prague, on account of the troubles in Bohemia at that time. There was formerly kept in the same room a large chest, suspended in mid-air by iron chains fastened to the ceiling, in which was a vast number of sacred relics never shown except to foreign princes and their attendants.

The earliest coins of Nuremburg are those of the Burgraves, who were the progenitors of the present imperial family of Germany. The earliest specimen in Mr. Middleton's cabinet is a small silver piece called a *Brachenkopf*, of Frederic V., 1361–96.

Obv. + FRIDRICI Lion passing to right. Rev. + BURGRAVII Head of a dog (from whence the coin derives its name) to left.

Another of John the Alchemist, 1440-64, has:

Obv. + MONETA : MAIOR : IOHANNES Two shields beneath two crosses. Rev. + BVRGGRAVI : NVRMBERGE Shield bearing the arms of the Zollern family surmounted by the head of a dog.

Mr. Middleton also has a TWO SCHILLING piece of the Burgrave Frederic and the Emperor Sigismund of my crown, 1486-95.

Obv. + MONETA * MAIOR * FRIDER Arms. Rev. + BVRGGRAFI * NVRMBEREN Shield bearing the arms of Zollern, surmounted by the head of a dog, to left.

Eiselben.

During our visit to Nuremburg we took a trip to the town of Eiselben, famous for having been the birthplace of Martin Luther. This is a small town on the Bose, in the ancient county of Mansfeld, the ruins of the castle of these counts being also one of our objective points. Luther's house, which still stands and in which he was born in 1483 and died in 1546, is not far from the gate leading to Halle, a few doors from the Post Office. The original building was partially consumed by fire in 1689, but there is still considerable of it left. Over the entrance is his portrait somewhat defaced by time. We were also shown the cap, cloak and other relics of the great reformer. The building is now used as a free school for the education of poor children. In St. Andrew's church is the pulpit from which he preached. Luther was the son of a poor miner at Eiselben, and the greater part of the inhabitants still follow the same occupation, working in the copper mines for which the town has long been famous.



After our return to Nuremburg I purchased from a well-known coin-dealer opposite our hotel, the *Bayerische Hof*, the above rare and beautiful crown of the Counts of Mansfeld, which I prize as a numismatic reminder of our visit to Eiselben.

Obv. BRVNO. SENI: WILH: HA: GE: VOLRAT. P: The Arms of the county of Mansfeld. Above is 1609 and the letters G M Rev. COMI: E: DOMI: IN. MANSFE: NOB: DO: T: H: St. George and the dragon. Above the horse, the crucifixial globe.

Another Mansfeld crown in my cabinet is as follows :

Obv. SANCTVS GEORGIVS PA(tronns) DOM(inorum) DE MAN(sfeld) St. George and the dragon. Upon the honsing: ORA PRO NO(bis) Rev. MONE(ta) ARGEN(tea) COM(itum) DO(minorum) DE MANS(feld) The arms of Mansfeld with the helmet on which are eight banners ; on one side is the date, 1522. This is one of the rarest of all the German crowns and brings a high price abroad. I doubt if any other specimen exists in this country.

In Mr. Middleton's cabinet I find two mediæval coins of Mansfeld. One a bracteate of the 13th century thus :

Bracteate.—Shields of Querfurt and Mansfeld surmounted by the letter .M. between two rosettes.

The other :

Obv. :MONET. NOVA. COM. DO. DE. MANSFELT. Shields as above. Rev SANCTVS. GEORIVS. 1511. St. George and the dragon. *Groschen.*

Henneberg.

Another of our trips out of Nnremburg was to the town of Ilmenau, in the ancient county of Henneberg. Of course, the crowns bearing the crowned hen had long ago attracted our attention, and we were anxious to pay a visit to the old castle from which they emanated. When we reached Ilmenau, we found that we had been misdirected as to the location of the castle, and were forced to proceed to Schleusingen, four miles further on. We soon came in sight of the *Bertholdsberg*, as the old castle is called, prettily situated on the side of a hill, and were disappointed to find that it had been *restored* by the king of Prussia, which, of course, destroyed all interest in it for us. Before leaving, we visited the tombs of the Counts of Henneberg in a pretty little chapel, also the ruin of an old abbey of the 12th century.

My principal crown of Henneberg is the one illustrated herewith.

Obv. MONETA NOVA DUCUM SAXONIAE HENNEBERGICA Arms of Saxony and Henneberg supported by two miners. Above, the crucifixial globe ; below, +1696+

Rev. CRESCIT ETHOC TUTO GAUDET TUTISSIMA SEPTO Between two ornaments, B A (Bastian Altmann, mint master in Ilmenau, 1692-1702) A crowned hen standing upon a grassy knoll, to right, within a wreath. This is the Henneberg crown usually found in col-

lections. I have several others in addition, some being of earlier



date. The hen appears upon the copper coins of Henneberg, Ilmenau, and Meiningen, towns in the immediate vicinity of the Bertholdsberg.

Mr. Middleton's cabinet contains several specimens of the mediæval issues of the counts of Henneberg.

Obv. IOHANES Bust of an eagle, the head turned to left. Rev. A hen to left. John, 1308-14.

Obv. COMES HEN. Crowned head to left, between two besants. Rev. MONETA ROT. In the field R. Henry VIII., 1340-47. Struck for the town of Rothhausen.

Obv. +.H. E. N. B. E. R. G: Shield bearing the hen. Rev. +.s. M. A. L. K. A. L. Shield divided by a hen. Henry IX. 1351-1405. Struck for the town of Smalkalden.

Uniface.—Two shields combined; one has an eagle and cross, the other the hen. Above, *h*; below, *D*. William II., 1405-26. Rare.

(To be continued).

Pattern and Experimental Issues of the United States Mint.

BY ROBT. COULTON DAVIS, PH.G.

(Continued from Vol. XI, page 120).

1885.

No. 479.—Obv. Same as the regular issue of the Standard, or "Bland" dollar of the year. Rev. Same as regular issue. Edge. E PLURIBUS UNUM in raised letters. It was thought that this change

would prevent counterfeiting; but the plan was not adopted. The idea was by no means new, having been in use for at least 250 years, realizing a decided discomfiture as a preventative against counterfeiting. It may be seen on French 5 franc pieces of the last century; also on the crowns of George IV.; both of which were successfully imitated again and again. This pattern was struck in silver and copper from the regular dies of the year, with the addition of the lettered collar.

This number ends, so far as I am acquainted, the list of pattern and experimental pieces issued by the United States Mint.

Some few omissions have occurred which I note below. Probably there may be others as well as some errors, and I shall deem it an especial favor on the part of such collectors as may discover either, if they will communicate the same to me, or to the editor of the JOURNAL. The time is opportune and should be taken advantage of.

Addenda.

No. 2a.—Same as No. 2. Edge plain. *Disme.*

No. 15a.—Obv. Similar to No. 12, but has no stars. Rev. Same as No. 1. *Half Disme*, copper. This unique specimen is in the cabinet of the United States mint.

No. 53a.—Obv. Same as No. 53. Rev. Same as No. 33. Edge plain. *Dollar*, silver.

No. 79a.—Dollar from the regular dies of the *silver* issue of the year struck in copper.

No. 98a.—Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TWENTY DOLLARS. Eagle flying to right, holding in its beak a scroll inscribed: E PLURIBUS UNUM incused. In the talons three arrows and an olive branch. Rev blank. Milled rim. *Twenty Dollars*, white metal. This piece, as well as the following number, was the work of Mr. Paquet. Having had an opportunity of examining the die, which is of brass, I found scratched upon the blank obverse by Mr. Paquet himself, the date "1857"—unquestionably the year in which the pattern was struck. I know of but one specimen—my own—of this interesting piece. Its size is 21.

No. 98b.—Die in every respect similar to last, except that the eagle is surrounded by rays. Rev. Blank. *Twenty Dollars*, copper. Struck in the centre of a copper planchet, size 33.

Respecting the history of this pattern, it may be said that it was originally in the possession of Mr. Benj. Betts, of Brooklyn, New York. It appeared in the Britton sale, January 29, 1883, passing into the possession of Mr. Garrett, of Baltimore, where I presume it still remains.

No. 175a.—Cent from the regular dies of the bronze cent of the year, struck in *pure copper*.

No. 176a.—Two Cents from the regular dies of the year struck in *pure copper*.

No. 176b.—Obv. The regular die of the year. Rev. Similar to the regular die, but has the motto: IN GOD WE TRUST *Two Cents*, copper.

No. 177a.—Obv. The regular die of the year. Rev. Similar to the regular die. *Three Cents*, copper.

No. 177b.—Half Dime from the regular dies of the year struck in copper.

No. 178a.—Dime from the regular dies of the year, struck in copper.

No. 179a.—Quarter Dollar from the regular dies of the year, struck in copper.

No. 179b.—Obv. The regular die of the year. Rev. Similar to the regular die, but has the motto: IN GOD WE TRUST *Quarter Dollar*, copper.

No. 180a.—Half Dollar from the regular dies of the year, struck in copper.

No. 180b.—Obv. The regular die of the year. Rev. Similar to the regular die, but has the motto: IN GOD WE TRUST *Half Dollar*, copper.

No. 180c.—Dollar from the regular dies of the *silver* dollar of the year, struck in copper.

No. 180d.—Obv. The regular die of the *silver* dollar of the year. Rev. Similar to the regular die, but has motto: IN GOD WE TRUST *Dollar*, copper.

No. 180e.—Dollar from the regular dies the *gold* dollar of the year, struck in copper.

No. 180f.—Quarter Eagle from the regular dies of the year, struck in copper.

No. 181a.—Three Dollars from the regular dies of the year, struck in copper.

No. 181b.—Half Eagle from the regular dies of the year, struck in copper.

No. 181c.—Eagle from the regular dies of the year, struck in copper.

No. 181d.—Double Eagle from the regular dies of the year, struck in copper.

No. 239a.—Quarter Eagle without motto: IN GOD WE TRUST, struck in nickel.

No. 251a.—Obv. Head of Liberty to left. Rev. 5 surrounded by a circle of thirteen stars not separated by stripes. *Five Cents*, silver. But one specimen known to exist.

No. 254a.—Quarter Dollar from the regular dies of the year, struck in copper.

No. 254b.—Half Dollar from the regular dies of the year, struck in copper.

No. 255a.—Dollar from the regular dies of the *silver* dollar of the year, struck in copper.

No. 255b.—Dollar from the regular dies of the *gold* dollar of the year, struck in copper.

No. 255c.—Quarter Eagle from the regular dies of the year, struck in copper.

No. 256a.—Three Dollars from the regular dies of the year, struck in copper.

No. 257a.—Half Eagle from the regular dies of the year, struck in copper.

No. 257b.—Eagle from the regular dies of the year, struck in copper.

THE END.

Medals of the Battle of the Nile.

Who has not heard that famous and absurd couplet: "At the battle of the Nile I was there all the while; I was there all the while at the battle of the Nile?" Every one, of course, and yet to every one save the student of history, it has little or no meaning. This once famous naval engagement which went further than any other battle ever fought to establish Great Britain in firm possession of her proud title "Monarch of the Seas," has been well-nigh forgotten in the rush and hurry of the present age.

Probably no battle ever fought created such profound and widespread interest as the one in question. In its commemoration many interesting and beautiful medals were struck. Let us glance at a few of these, and briefly at the stirring events to which they relate.

When the French Directory placed Napoleon in command of the Egyptian campaign, they had no other purpose than to ostracize a dangerous general in an honorable way. They hoped and believed that he would never return alive. How grave was their error, history shows.

The Egyptian expedition set sail from Toulon, on the 19th of May, 1798. The line of battle ships extended for a league, and the semi-circle formed by the convoy was six leagues long. Under what different circumstances Napoleon stole away a little more than a year later, practically deserting his army, is known to every student. The French fleet first came in sight of Alexandria, the city of the Ptolemies and Cleopatra, on the 29th of June, after a voyage of many perils.

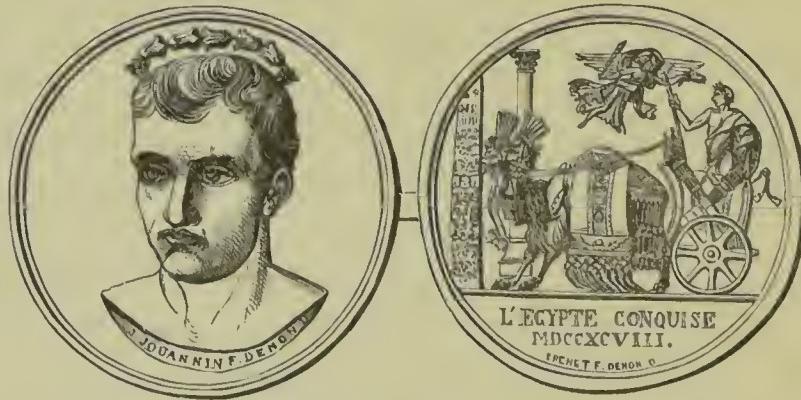
The formal landing, however, was postponed until the 2d of July. In honor of this event we have a bronze medal notable for its villainous portrait of the great general and the bad spelling of the legend. It is apparently the work of some ignorant Dutch or German medallist who was ashamed—he should have been—to sign his work.



Obv.—NAPILONE BUONAPARTE, GENERAL OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN EGYPT. Bust of Napoleon in military dress, to left. Portrait a bad one, showing an exceedingly long nose.

Rev.—View of a military encampment at the foot of the great pyramid. Below, LANDET AT ALEXANDRIA | JULY 2. 1798. | MD CCXCIX.

The French force marched from Alexandria on the 7th of July, following the course of the Nile, and encountering the Mamelukes in the immediate neighborhood of the pyramids, gained the victory which led to the capitulation of Cairo on the 21st.



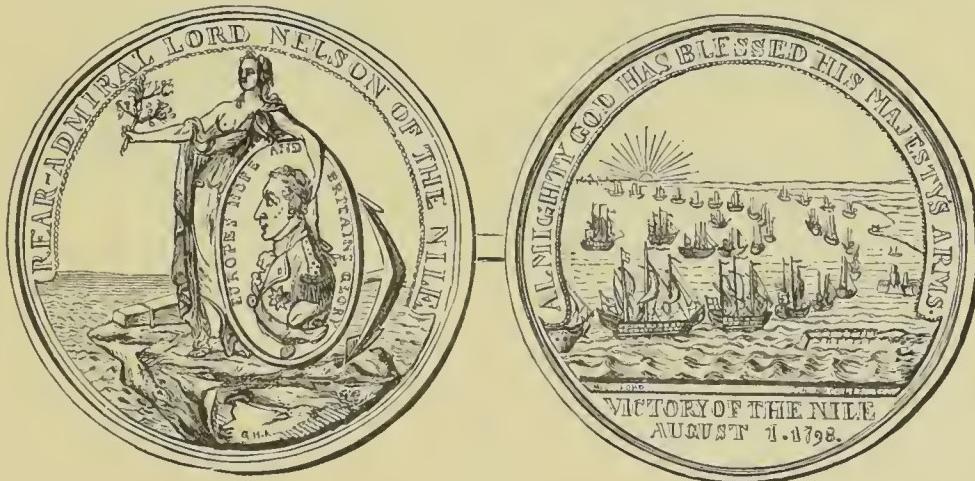
Once in Cairo, Napoleon felt that all Egypt was at his feet. Immediately after the receipt of his boastful despatches at Paris, the above medal made its appearance.

Obv.—Head of Napoleon, three-quarter face, to the left. Above the head, a wreath of lotus blossoms. Upon the neck: J JOUANNIN F. DENON D.

Rev.—Napoleon standing in an ancient chariot which is being drawn by two richly caparisoned camels to left, between an obelisk and a Corinthian column—Cleopatra's Needle and Pompey's Pillar. Fame flies toward the conqueror with a wreath, her wings being modeled after those appearing on the winged globes of Egyptian monuments. In ex., L'EGYPTE CONQUISE | MDCCXCVIII. | BRENET. F. DENON.D Bronze, size 25½.

Safely landed in Egypt, it seemed necessary that the French army should be protected by a naval squadron. Napoleon on the contrary thought otherwise, and preemptorily ordered Admiral Brueyes to at once set sail for Corfu. His commands were disobeyed, and the fleet gathered in the harbor of Alexandria. Then, as now, the English considered Egyptian politics as directly concerning themselves, and on August 1st, the British fleet, under the command of Admiral Nelson, suddenly appeared off the city. The French ships were moored in the Bay of Abonkir, which position had no sooner been discovered than the Admiral determined to force it at any risk.

Illustrating the appearance of the British fleet we have a very beautiful medal by Knchler.



Obv.—REAR-ADMIRAL LORD NELSON OF THE NILE upon a broad band. Figure of Britannia, facing left, standing upon a rock in the sea. The extended right hand holds an olive branch; the left supports a portrait of the admiral in an oval frame. Surrounding the

portrait: EUROPE'S HOPE AND BRITAIN'S GLORY Behind the figure is an anchor. Upon the rock are the die sinkers initials: C. H. K.

Rev.—ALMIGHTY GOD HAS BLESSED HIS MAJESTY'S ARMS. upon a band. View of British fleet entering the harbor of Alexandria sailing toward the rising sun. In ex., VICTORY OF THE NILE | AUGUST 1. 1798. Immediately below the water line is, to right: C. H. KUCHLER FEC. to left; M. B. SOHO. Bronze, size 31.

The signal for attack was immediately given and the famous battle of the Nile began forthwith. As the vessels approached the French anchorage, they were received with a heavy, raking fire to which they could make no return; but they kept their bows to the enemy and continued to near their line. The two squadrons met on about equal terms; the English having 13 ships of the line and one 50 gun ship, the French 13 ships of the line, four frigates three 80 gun ships and L'Orient, a superb vessel of 120 guns. Once in position, the battle commenced with the utmost fury, lasting all day and far into the succeeding night, when there was no light by which it could be continued save the flashes of the continuous broadsides.

Illustrating the earlier part of the action we have an unsigned medal of no little merit which we picture herewith.



Obv.—ADMIRAL LORD NELSON OF THE NILE Bust of the admiral in military dress, three quarter face to the right. Below the bust: BRITAINS GLORY & DEFENCE

Rev. ALMIGHTY GOD HAS BLESSED HIS MAJESTY'S ARMS View of the naval combat. In ex. FRENCH FLEET DEFEATED | AUGUST 1. 1798. White metal, size 24.

Late in the evening a dreadful light was thrown on the scene of action by the breaking out of a conflagration on board L'Orient, the

French flagship ; Admiral Brueyes had by this time been slain. The flames soon mastered the immense vessel, where the carnage was so terrible as to prevent all attempts to extinguish them ; and L'Orient remained blazing like a volcano, a dreadful torch by the light of which the combat continued to rage. In the morning, the only two French ships which had their colors flying cut their cables and put out to sea. They were accompanied by two frigates—all that remained undestroyed of the gallant navy which had sailed from Toulon the previous May.

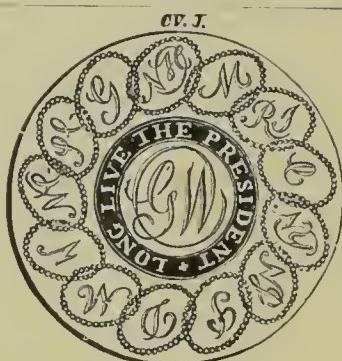
Illustrating the burning of L'Orient, we have the last medal of the series which we shall describe.



Obv. HORATIO LORD NELSON REAR ADMIRAL OF THE RED Bust of the admiral in military dress, three quarter face to the left. Upon the shoulder : HANCOCK In ex., BORN SEPTEMBER 20, 1758

Rev. The Genius of the Nile reclining upon a rock by the sea, looking in the direction of the burning flagship, toward which his left arm is extended. By his side is a crocodile; upon the rock, alongside the right hand : NILE Above the rock : P. K. F. Above the scene, upon a broad band : AUGUST 1st 1798 WITH 14 SHIPS & A BRIG DEFEATED THE FRENCH FLEET OF 15 SHIPS & 4 FRIGATES SUPPORTED BY GUN BOATS AND A BATTERY ON SHORE] Below the band : NINE SHIPS TAKEN AND 4 DESTROYD.

It is proper to remark that the numerical strength of the respective fleets as given on this medal does not agree with the statements of historians.



Numismatic Notes.

—A Brooklyn collector sends us for examination the singular piece of metal illustrated above. It is engraved on a brass planchet, having the initials G W in script within a band, upon which is inscribed: LONG LIVE THE PRESIDENT, with a surrounding circle made up of thirteen smaller circles, each containing the initials of one of the thirteen original states. This may have been intended as a button, but we are more inclined to the belief that it was the work of some speculative engraver, and distributed upon the occasion of Washington's first inauguration. This piece frequently appears at sales, but we do not remember ever seeing it illustrated in any American numismatic work.

—At the last meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, held on the evening of December 3, a paper was read entitled a "Uniface Collection," and an exhibition had of a collection of 1,248 little German unifaces, all but about two hundred being issues of the city of Nuremburg alone. This remarkable collection is the property of Mr. David L. Walter, New York City, and was purchased by him of a dealer in Nuremburg during his visit to Europe some few years since. The collection has evidently once been in the possession of some numismatist who made the coins of Nuremburg his especial hobby. The series begins with a mediæval bracteate of the 12th century, contains some thirty examples of the billon unifaces of Nuremburg of the 16th century; and, beginning with the year 1600, follows down in an almost unbroken series of dates until the year 1807. Of some dates there are many varieties, showing marked and interesting changes of type and die. Upon the coins appear the arms of Nuremburg in various forms, views of the city, the imperial eagle, etc. Beside unifaces of Nuremburg there were others of Halle, Frankfort, Wurtemburg, Henneberg, Leignitz and other places. The general condition of the collection is most excellent, a majority of the coins being entirely uncirculated. Mr. Walter is to be congratulated in the possession of a series of these interesting little coins which taken in its entirety must ever remain unique.

—*Counterfeit Half Pence current in the American Colonies; and their issue from the Mints of Connecticut and Vermont.* Such is the title of a pamphlet recently published by Mr. Wyllys Betts, New York City, being an address delivered by himself at a recent meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, in which the writer with much ingenuity attempt to divert the counterfeit half pence which flooded Great Britain and her colonies during the last century from the place they have hitherto occupied, and to class them with the American colonial series. The claim of Mr. Betts of establishing a connection between the counterfeit half pence of 1778 and the Connecticut coins of 1788 ; and between the counterfeits of 1787 and the Vermont issues of 1788, is fairly proven ; but when he adds that “the conclusion is inevitable that all these coins [the counterfeit half pence] are of American production” he makes a sweeping assertion with which no one who has taken the trouble to look at all deeply into the subject can possibly coincide. Without any disposition to criticize this pamphlet, we would direct the attention of such collectors as may have read it to the following quotations from Ruding’s *Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain*, which show to what extent the practice of counterfeiting the copper coinage and shipping the bogus issues to Ireland, Scotland and the American colonies prevai^l d. 1771.—“In this year the coins were in a most disgraceful and alarming state. * * * The copper was as bad as the silver and though twenty tons were said to have been coined in the mint, yet but little was to be seen ; the counterfeiters having destroyed them, in order to promote the circulation of their own base money.”—Vol. II., p. 83. Here follows a long description of the prevalence of counterfeiting, especially of the copper coin. 1783.—“On the 10th of February in this year, Mr. Fox presented to the House of Commons a petition signed by several hundred inhabitants of Westminster, stating that they were aggrieved by the circulation of counterfeit half pence.”—V. II. p. 92. 1784.—“The importation of half pence into Ireland, except such as should be coined by his majesty’s mint for the use of that kingdom * * was forbidden * *”—Vol. II., pp. 92-93. 1789.—“In this year advertisements appeared frequently in the public papers, that counterfeit half pence would be received for goods. These half pence are said to have been circulated in Scotland.”—Vol. II., p. 93. 1796.—“In this year the copper currency was so extremely debased that meetings were held in various parts of the kingdom in order to consider of proper means to prevent the circulation of the base coins.”—Vol. II., p. 94. 1798.—“It was therefore enacted that all copper coin not being the legal coin of the kingdom * * which should under any pretense be shipped to be exported to Martinique or any of his majesty’s islands or colonies in the

West Indies or America, should be forfeited."—Vol. II., p. 98. Thus we find these counterfeit copper half pence to have been the subject of agitation in England during a period of many years, embracing those especially referred to by Mr. Betts. Such being the case, there is no reason to doubt that the counterfeit English half pence which are now found dated within that period, were of English and not American production. Possibly some of the counterfeit dies were purchased by Atlee and Mackin and afterward used by them in connection with others of their own making; but there seems to be an entire lack of motive to induce the making of dies for counterfeiting the English coinage in America when vast quantities of these wretched pieces were being constantly shipped here during a period of many years.

An Excellent Stamp Catalogue.

Though somewhat out of our province, we would call the attention of all readers of the JOURNAL interested in stamp collecting, to the excellent catalogue recently issued by our publishers, the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., L'd., 721 Broadway, New York. This is the 48th edition of Scott's Standard Catalogue, No. 1, and we must say that it fully makes good its claim to being the *standard* authority of the stamp collecting world. This valuable pamphlet contains 190 pages; 102 of letter press descriptions of stamps both postage and revenue of every country on the face of the globe, the remaining space being occupied by 1757 well executed wood engravings of the stamps themselves. The catalogue is neatly printed on highly calendered paper, and is at once so simple yet so comprehensive in arrangement as to meet the wants of the lover of detail and the hurried seeker for description or value of any particular stamp. Another feature is the system of numbers by which any stamp can be indicated by parties desiring to order, thereby entirely avoiding the necessity of tedious descriptions, often misleading to the dealer and bringing disappointment to the collector upon finding the wrong stamp returned.

But in this, as in all other catalogues, the illustrations must ever be the most valuable feature. They form an album in themselves—one which, if it could be obtained in its entirety, any collector might well be proud to own. When one considers that in the catalogue in question are to be found date of issue, color, shape and value of every postage stamp ever issued in the world, together with similar information concerning most revenue issues, the price, 25 cents, seems ridiculously low.

A Numismatic Tour of Central Europe.

BY HECTOR E. KIRKWOOD.

(Continued from page 6).

Strasburg.

Thursday Feb. 10.—We have been spending a few days in the ancient capital of Alsace—a city German only in name, French to the last degree so far as the manners, customs and political sentiments of its inhabitants are concerned. Strasburg was the *Argentoratum* of Cæsar, a piece of history which I find chronicled on a very beautiful crown in my cabinet which I might as well describe and dispose of at once. I purchased this crown in Strasburg itself of a dealer who has a little shop in the immediate neighborhood of the great cathedral.



Obv. IN VMMVS REIP ARGENTORATENSIS Roses between the words. Arms of the city supported by two lions. Above the arms, a lily.

Rev. SOLIVS VIRTVTIS FLOS PERPETVVS A large lily in the field.

It is a misfortune that this beautiful crown bears no date. In the *Thaler Cabinet*, Leipsic, 1747, its period is given as 1588, which is in probability correct. Although not prepared to assert that it is so, I am inclined to think that such is the case. Certainly I never met with one outside of my own cabinet, and I have been a close student of coin sale catalogues for many years.

Of course the principal thing which attracted our attention in Strasburg was the cathedral, the noblest Gothic edifice in Europe, the spire of which is said to be the highest steeple in the world, rising 474 feet above the pavement and being 24 feet higher than the great pyramid of Egypt and 140 feet higher than St. Paul's in London. The architect

who designed this spire was Erwin de Steinbach who died in 1318 when the work was only half finished, it being continued by his son and afterward by his daughter Sabina. The working plans used by the Steinbachs are still preserved and the remains of the family are interred within the cathedral.

Without going into a description of this wonderful building I would simply state that it is said to have been constructed principally by Freemasons. Certainly a lodge which is the parent of all German Masonry has existed in Strasburg since the date of the foundation of the cathedral which is stated to be 1075.

While in Strasburg we paid an enjoyable visit to the public library, which contains more than 100,000 volumes. Here are deposited many literary curiosities, among which are the Lansberg missal of Herrade, Abbess of Hohenberg, richly and copiously decorated with illuminations and miniatures in the early Byzantine style, executed in 1180; a missal written on purple vellum in silver letters; a copy of Cicero printed by Faust in 1465; a Bible printed by Eggestein in 1466; also the Mentelius Bible, printed here the same year. Strasburg has the honor of being the city of the invention of printing. Here Gutenberg made his first attempt in 1436, finally perfecting his invention at Mayence. There is a bronze statue of this famous inventor in the *Place Gutenberg*; also one of Peter Schoeffer, who assisted him and made many improvements in the "art preservative of arts," particularly in the casting of metallic type. Schoeffer was a native of Strasburg.

During the middle ages Strasburg issued many coins, both imperial and strictly episcopal. As I see that the latter have been treated of in a recent number of the JOURNAL, I shall omit all mention of them; but the description of a few of Mr. Middleton's imperial *Deniers* struck by the bishops of Strasburg may not come amiss.

Obv. +OTTO IMPE AVG. Crowned head to right. Rev. +ERCHAN-BALD EP. Temple between two besants. Eckembald, 965-91.

Obv. +OTTO PPRIVILA. Bust, full-face, crowned. Rev. +VVIDER-OLPV ARG EPS. Bust holding a cross within a temple. Widerolph, 991-99.

Obv. +OTTO . . . Bust crowned to right. Rev. +ALVVICVS E. Church with three towers. Altvicus, 999-1001.

Obv. RVDOLFVS. Bust wearing mitre to left; before the bust a cross. Rev. +ALBA PORTA. Gate of the Holy Sepulchre between two towers. Rudolphus, 1162-79.

Obv. Bust wearing mitre to right, holding from the right a book behind him, and from the left a cross before him. Rev. +HEINRICV. Henry I. or II., 1181-1223.

Cassel.

Wednesday, March 1.—After some desultory journeying in parts of Germany comparatively uninteresting, we paid a visit to this place, the capital of the former Electorate of Hesse. It is a sizeable city, situated on the Fulda, but lies low and abounds in narrow, dirty streets presenting anything but a pleasing appearance. We staid at a small hotel in the square opposite the statue of the Elector Frederick II. To this prince Cassel owes its principal embellishment and collections of art. His wealth was acquired by trading in the lives of his subjects whom he lent to the king of England to fight his battles in America and elsewhere. These were the *Hessians* who fought in the Revolution. \$22,000,000 was said to have been paid for the service of these mercenaries between the years 1776-84. I obtained one crown in Cassel—a very beautiful one, by the way, which I will now describe.



Obv. WILLHELM 9. D: G LANDGRAVI 9 HASSIÆ. C: C: D: Z. ET. N. The two-tailed lion of Hesse crowned to left, dividing .16—37. Beneath the lion is the monogram .G A.

Rev. * VNO * VOLENTE * HuMILS * LEVABOR View of a city with a tree in the foreground shaken by the wind, which is typified by a human head with open mouth blowing from the left. Above, the radiant sun with the word Jehovah in Hebrew characters in the midst.

I have also several other Hessian crowns in my collection. Among them is one of the Landgrave Henry, bearing date 1482; one of William II., date 1494, and several of Philip, dated between 1537 and 1552.

One of the most remarkable curiosities we have yet seen, was the collection of watches at the Cassel museum. It fills a large room and

contains clocks and watches of every description, from the earliest invented watches made at Nuremberg, shaped like eggs and wound up with a piece of catgut instead of a chain, to the most perfect chronometer of modern times. One of the electors was himself an amateur watchmaker and several specimens of his work are here preserved. In the museum we also examined a large and valuable collection of coins, principally German and ancients, but as we were unable to obtain permission to inspect them outside the glass cases, we found but little pleasure in the view. More satisfactory was our inspection of the antiquities, which are principally from Herculaneum. A Roman eagle of the 21st Legion and a helmet which were dug up at Wiesbaden particularly attracted our attention. A collection of 500 varieties of European trees is also well worth looking at. It is made in the form of a library, each specimen being in the shape of a volume, the back formed of the bark, the sides of the perfect wood, the top of the young wood with narrow rings, the bottom of old wood with rings wider apart. When the volume is opened it is found to be a little box containing the flower, seed, fruit, and leaves of the tree, either dried or imitated in wax.

Mr. Middleton's cabinet presents a fair showing of the mediæval issues of the Landgraves of Hesse. Here are a few specimens.

Bracteate.—NNNN Clover leaves between each letter. Tower with battlements; above, a half lion leaping to right. Anonymous piece of the 12th century.

Obv. +SOFIA DVCIS. Bust full face holding two sceptres. Rev. +MAREBORCHI. Lion passing to left. Sophia 1247-84. Struck for the town of Marburg.

Obv. +. L. A. N. T. G. R. A. Crowned lion standing to left. Rev. S. M. A. L. K. A. L. D. E. Arms. Herman, 1376-1413. Struck for the town of Schmalkalden.

Brussels.

Thursday April 6.—We have been spending a fortnight in the Belgian capital. No doubt our readers will heave a sigh of relief when they learn why we have bent our steps in this direction—we are on our way home! The great Centennial Exhibition approaches and America demands our presence. A brief review of a few of the Netherland cities and we are done. Looking over my cabinet for a typical crown of Brussels to illustrate, I have selected the following—a rare Brabantine issue of the interregnum during the troublous times in the Low Countries at the close of the 16th century, which ended in the final dismemberment of the States General and the formation of the Dutch Republic.



Obv. MONETA + DVCATVS + BRABANTIAE The lion of the Netherlands to left upon a crowned shield. To the right of the shield : INTERREGNI To the left : SYMBOLVM

Rev. ANTIQVA + VIRTVTE + ET + FIDE A lion seated within a Gothic enclosure to right. To the right of the enclosure : IVBENTIBVS To the left : ORDINIBVS Beneath, the date 1584.

The Gothic enclosure represents the gate of the city of Brussels and the motto, which freely translated means "joyous entrance," refers to one of the most ancient customs of Brabant.

Brussels is a thoroughly French city, Paris in miniature in point of fact. Beside the language, which is the same, and a certain affectation of French manners and habits perceptible here in society, Brussels has its little opera in imitation of that of Paris ; its cafes, its palace garden in imitation of the Tuileries, and miniature Boulevards around the city.

Of the many objects of interest which attracted our attention nothing proved so pleasing to my taste as the Burgundian library which contains 18,000 MSS. of great interest and value. They were collected at a very early period by the Dukes of Burgundy, many are richly adorned with precious miniature paintings of the greatest beauty, by the scholars of Van Eyck. The Chronicle of Hainault, consisting of seventeen-folio volumes magnificently illuminated, deserves particular notice ; also the Missal of Mathias Corvin, King of Hungary and the Psalter of Louis the Bad. This collection has been twice carried off to Paris by the French as the spoils of war, each time being restored to Brussels, where it is probably destined to remain in future undisturbed.

In Brussels were issued many of the satirical so-called Holland jetons during the eighty years' struggle between Spain and the Netherland provinces. One in particular which I find in my cabinet I will describe, together with the historical event to which it refers.

Obv. EN. TOUT. FIDELES. AU. ROY. Head of Philip II. of Spain to

right. Rev. JUSQUES. A. PORTER. LA. BESACE. Two hands joined within a beggars' pouch. Oval, silver, 27x23.

This piece refers to the famous war cry of the Netherland revolutionist, *vive le gueux* (long live the beggars). The old *Hotel de Cuylembourg* which once stood on the site of the *Prison des Petits Carmes* was the scene of the events which called it into existence. On this spot in the year 1568, the Protestant Confederates drew up the famous petition to the Duchess Margaret, Regent of the Netherlands, known in history as the "Request." At the moment of its presentation Count Berlaymont was overheard to whisper: "do not heed them, they are only a lot of beggars." The leaders of the confederates hearing of this, determined to adopt it as their war cry. The same evening when they met at supper, several of them appeared on the balcony of the hotel with beggars' wallets on their backs and porringer in their hands, out of which they drank success to *les gueux*. The spark thus lighted was soon blown into a flame, and this event is commonly considered the beginning of that long struggle which finally dispossessed the house of Spain of their dominion in the Low Countries. Later the notorious Duke of Alva wreaked his blind vengeance upon the *Hotel de Cuylembourg* where the secret meetings were held by levelling it to the ground.

Charles Lothier struck the earliest coins of Brabant, which being anonymous are of difficult attribution. Following these came the episcopal coins of Liege and Utrecht, Flanders and Hainault. Among the earliest coins struck for exclusive circulation in Brabant are the *Deniers* of Baldwin IV., 988—1036, and John the Victorious, 1261—1294. Mr. Middleton has a large line of the mediæval coins of the Low Countries. From his collection we select the following:

Obv. +BALDVINI MAI. Rev. +SCI DONATII...RV Temple. Baldwin IV., *Denier* for Bruges.

Obv. Cross. In the angles an annulet, a quince, a crosslet and a besant. Rev. +GANT CIVITAS Temple. Denier of the same duke for Ghent.

Of the mediæval coins of Brussels itself I select these:

Obv. +OTGERVS MH POI Cross with crosslets in the angles. Rev. BRVOC—SELIA in the form of a cross with the letters P E S G in the angles.

Obv. +HIOVVICVS TIIT Cross with four besants in the angles. Rev. MOIETA across the field between two crosslets. Encircling this is: BRVX CELLE These coins are supposed to belong the 11th century.

(*To be continued*).

Cuban Coins.

It is a trifle singular that the coins of our neighbor, the island of Cuba, should be so little known. In most of our prominent cabinets, the space which should be assigned to Spain's most valuable colony is a blank. There are several coins and tokens of Cuba, yet strange to say they are, without a single exception, rare. Without attempting a consecutive list for which we have not the material at hand, let us take a hasty survey of this comparatively unexplored numismatic field.

We find twenty-two coins issued for the island of Cuba. These are the silver proclamation pieces struck in honor of the ascent of the various monarchs to the throne of Spain. The earliest is of Ferdinand VI. and bears the date 1747. It was struck for Havana, and has the bust of the king to right on the obverse, with two keys on the reverse. There are three varieties of this piece.

Under Charles III. we have an issue for Matanzas with the bust of the king on the obverse, and a castle, with a large door in the centre, on the reverse. Also one for Santiago de Cuba; obverse, king's bust to right; reverse, St. James mounted, holding a sword. Under Charles IV., there is an issue for Matanzas, similar in design to the one previously described; also one for Santiago de Cuba, differing from the coin of the previous monarch only in the bust, legend and date. An issue for Trinidad also appeared under this king. It has the bust and usual legend on the obverse, with the arms of the town on the reverse. Its date is 1789.

Singularly enough no proclamation pieces appear to have been struck for Cuba under the reign of that prolific coin maker, Ferdinand VII. We qualify our statement as we do not wish to be understood to positively assert this. An excellent authority gives none—more we cannot say. Under Isabel II., coins were issued for Baijamo, Santa Maria del Rosario, Guanabocoa, Havana, Matanzas and Trinidad. Here are a few descriptions:

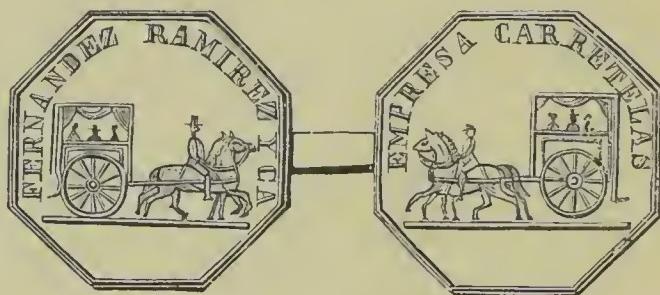
Proclamation piece for Guanabocoa.—Obv. ISABEL II. D. G. REINA DE LAS ESPANAS. 1834. Crowned arms of Spain. Rev. .ANTONIO SANTALLA DE ELIAS. GUANABOCOA upon a band. In the field, the crowned arms of Guanabocoa, four rivers, two castles and mountain peaks. Arms divide: 30 DE—MARZO. Silver Peseta, size 18.

Proclamation piece for Havana.—Obv. ELISABETH. II. HISP. ET. IND. REGINA. Crowned arms of Havana, three castles and a key. Above the crown, a star within a radiation. Rev. ACCLAMATIO | AVGVSTA | VIII: FEB. | MDCCCXXXIV | HABANA. Silver, size 22.

Proclamation piece for Matanzas.—Obv. ELISABETH. II. HISP. ET. IND. REGINA. Crowned arms of Matanzas, a castle in the sea with an eagle

above. Rev. ACCLAMATIO | AVGVSTA | VIII. FEB. | MDCCCXXXIV | MATANZAS. Silver Peseta, size 19.

Proclamation piece for Trinidad.—Obv. ISABEL II. REINA. DE. ESPANA. E. INDIAS. 1834. Rude head of the queen to right. Rev. ALEJO. IS-NAGA. ALFEREZ. R^E TRINIDAD. Arms of Spain in an oval shield. Silver, size 26.



There exist several Cuban tokens. The above illustration is one of these, a sort of omnibus check, struck in tin.

Obv. FERNANDEZ RAMIREZ Y CA A *volante*—a two wheeled vehicle common in Cuba—drawn by two horses, upon one of which a man rides to right. Seated in the volante are two men and a woman. Rev. EMPRESA CARRETELAS A volante similarly equipped, moving to left. The translation of the reverse legend may be rendered *cab enterprise*. We are unable to give the date of this token, but are inclined to place it about 1860—certainly no later. Another, intended probably as an award medal, is as follows:

Obv. J H S within a radiation (Catholic symbolic letters; full reading: *Jesvs Hominum Salvator*) REAL COLEGIO | de la | HABANA | bajo la direccion | de la | Compania de Jesus Rev. A plain field surrounded in part by a laurel wreath. Above, a smaller wreath. Medal of the Jesuit College at Havana; copper, size 26. The translation of the legend is as follows: "Royal College of Havana, under the direction of the Society of Jesus."

The illustration on the next page is of a token issued at Matanzas, also unfortunately without date.

Obv. LABAYEN Y HERMANO MATANZAS (Labayen and brother) A large padlock in the field. Rev. View of a large sidewheel steamer sailing to left. Above, VAPOR | LEVIATHAN Below, 293 VARAS LARGO | 22500 TONEL^S The peculiar design of the steamer places the issue of this token as far back as 1855, at least.

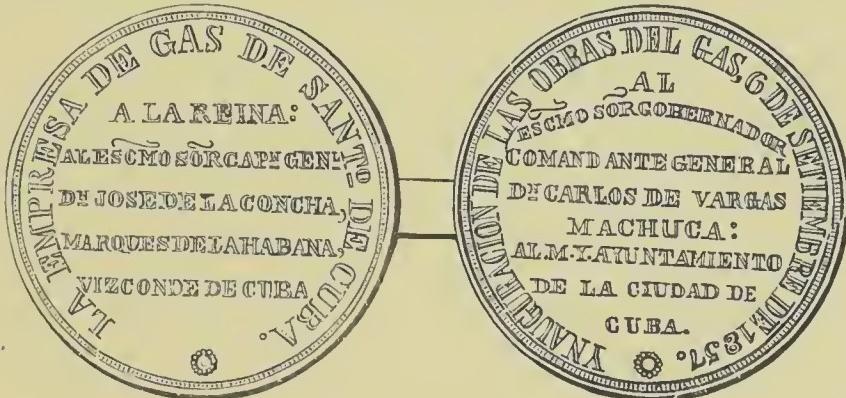


In our own collection we have a brass beer check, size 13, thus :

Obv. FRANZ | BURKHARDT | —— | CUBA Rev. A beer mug with a cover, of the peculiar pattern known as a *stein*.

This piece came into our possession with a number of similar tokens bearing the names of various South American cities. We believe that its proper attribution is the island of Cuba for that reason, but have no corroborative evidence.

Obv. LA EMPRESA DE GAS DE SANTO DE CUBA. a flower. In the field : A LA REINA : | AL ESCMO SOR CAP^N GEN^L | D^N JOSE DE LA CONCHA, | MARQUES DE LA HABANA, | VIZCONDE DE CUBA (Gas enterprise of Santiago de Cuba. To the queen : to his serene highness Captain General Don Jose de la Concha, Marquis of Havana, Viscount of Cuba).



Rev. YNAUGURACION DE LAS OBRAS DEL GAS, 6 DE SETIEMBRE DE 1857 a flower. In the field: AL | ESCMO SOR GOBERNADOR | COMANDANTE GENERAL | D^N CARLOS DE VARGAS | MACHUCA: | AL. M. Y. AYUNTAMIENTO | DE LA CIUDAD DE | CUBA. (Inauguration of the gas works, September 6, 1857. To his serene highness the governor commandant general, Don Carlos de Vargas Machnca : To the mayor and counsel of the city of Cuba). Copper, size 26.

The last of our series of Cuban tokens is a little hotel check, or counter.

Obv. HOTEL AMERICANO The typical American eagle with shield, arrows and olive branch. Rev. MEDIO | REAL within an olive wreath. Copper, size 12½. The Hotel Americano is at Havana. This token is probably an issue of the last ten years.

Numismatic Notes.

—At the last meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, an address was given by Mr. Wyllis Betts upon the capture of Porto Bello and the Admiral Vernon medals relating thereto. Mr. Betts handled his subject well and furnished a pleasing entertainment to the members present. We are informed that it is his intention to shortly publish the facts there presented in pamphlet form.

—Among the curiosities of American patterns are the Dana Bickford designs for an international coinage. The idea of prevailing upon the government to issue such a coin occurred to Mr. Bickford during a visit to Europe, while experiencing the usual difficulty of travellers in reducing the coins of the various nations to the United States standard. Upon his return he submitted several designs to Dr. Henry R. Lindeman, then director of the mint with a view to their acceptance by Congress as an international coinage. Dr. Lindeman took great interest in the scheme and in 1874 went so far as to strike one pattern after Mr. Bickford's designs. The project went no further, however, Congress failing to take any action. The pattern struck is thus described—we copy from Dr. Davis' list on page 57 of the JOURNAL, Vol. XI., No. 378.

Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Head of Liberty to left wearing a diadem adorned with five stars: Upon the diadem : LIBERTY. Across the neck, an olive branch, to the stem of which is attached a ribbon. In ex., 1874. Rev. The field is divided into seven irregular sections. In the centre : 16.72 | GRAINS | 900 | FINE | UBIQUE. The figures and word "ubique" curved. In the remaining sections, beginning at the top and proceeding to the right : Section II: DOLLARS | 10 Section III: STERLING | £ 2.1.1 Section IV: MARKEN | 41.99 Section V: KRONEN | 37.31 Section VI: GULDEN | 20.73 Section VII: FRANCS | 51.81 Ten Dollars, struck in bronze composition. In 1876 Mr. Bickford prepared the designs which we illustrate below.

Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TEN 1876 DOL. Head of Liberty to left, of the same design as on the pattern of 1874. Rev. The field is divided into seven irregular sections. In the centre : 16.72 | GRAMS | 900 FINE | TEN DOL. Section II: "Rubels" | 12.58 in Rus-



sian characters. Section III : STERLING | £2.1.1 Section IV : MARKEN | 41.99 Section V : KRONEN | 37.31 Section VI : GULDEN | 20.70 Section VII : FRANCS | 51.81

Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA HALF 1876 DOL. Eagle as on the half dollar of the year, with shield, arrows and olive branch. Above the eagle, upon a scroll : IN GOD WE TRUST Rev. A circular enclosure within six semi-circular sections. Within the circle : 12.50 | GRAMS | UBIQUE. Section I : STERLING 2/2 Section II : MARKEN. | 2.25 Section III : KRONEN. | 1.89 Section IV : FLORIN. | 1.01 Section V : TESETA | 2.41 Section VI : FRANCS. | 2.70 Neither of the above designs were ever struck. Certainly this scheme would save a vast amount of work if it could be carried into effect, but we fear the day is far distant when such a coinage can be brought about.



—Our Brooklyn collector has sent to us a number of bracteates for inspection, which in point of condition, surpass any of these singular coins which we have ever seen. They form a portion of an invoice recently received by him from Germany and are an exceedingly valuable addition to his cabinet. We will describe a few of the more prominent specimens.

Bracteate.—B. R. H. T. The abbot mitred, holding a cross, seated upon a seat between two towers. Issue of the city of Fulda. Burchard, 1168-76. Size 16. This is described in Thomsen, *Monnaies du Moyen-Age*, No. 5427. It is one of the most sharply struck bracteates we remember to have seen.

Bracteate.—Full length figure crowned, standing, holding a sword and a banner. Grand bracteate of Bohemia, Ottaker I., or Wenceslas I., 1199—1253. Size 25. This piece is weakly struck, but perfect in every part and has never been touched by circulation. We do not find it mentioned in Thomsen, and conclude that it must be a rarity recently turned up.

Bracteate.—VIONDIVIVOINOVIOIVIOIVINOIVI Figure of the emperor Henry II., 1190-97, holding a large flag and buckler charged with a cross, mounted upon a horse covered with armor and passing to right; beneath, a fish; behind, an arc, which carries a tower; scattered about the field are five annulets. Issue for Saalfeld. Size 25. This is a representative imperial bracteate bearing that singular grouping of meaningless letters instead of a legend. Its state of preservation is perfect. Thomsen 11739.

Bracteate.—VIONDIVIVOINOVIDIVINDIVIDIVIII The emperor Henry, holding a large flag and a buckler charged with a flower, mounted upon a horse, passing to left; behind, a large crucifixial globe, scattered about the field are four besants. This is another of the same class. Its attribution is uncertain, but it seems to belong to Saalfeld also.

Bracteate.—Emperor seated, holding a long cross and a sceptre with a double lily and a globe. Size 24. This is an issue of the Margraves of Misnia, during the 12th century.

—The large and beautiful collection of English half-penny tokens belonging to Major C. P. Nichols, Springfield, Mass., has recently passed into Col. Walter Cuttings' cabinet at Pittsfield. This is exactly as it should be. Col. Cutting's copper collection has now reached such huge proportions as to render it desirable that it be made as nearly complete as possible in every field. It is to be regretted that the penny tokens once belonging to Major Nichols could not also have reached a resting place so secure. Their fate is a mystery. Sent to a certain Philadelphia dealer to be disposed of, neither tokens nor dealer have been satisfactorily accounted for since. This collection came originally from Messrs. Lincoln & Son, of London. Its first purchaser was the late Mr. Mickley; from his cabinet it passed into the possession of a well-known Boston dealer who sold it to Major Nichols as a whole for some \$600, if we remember aright. So far as half pennies and farthings are concerned, Col. Cutting may congratulate himself upon the possession of the finest collection in America. A Brooklyn collector has the largest line of pennies if those of Major Nichols have been divided up, as is probably the case. □

Report of the Director of the Mint.

In the annual report of Dr. James P. Kimball, Director of the Mint, the following information is conveyed:

That the volume of the work executed at the different mints during the past year was greater than that of the previous year, while the total expenses were less by \$197,089. The total earnings of the different mints during the year foots up \$6,032,680, of which \$5,763,851 consisted of seignorage on the fraudulent silver dollars. The total expenses and losses of all kinds amounted to \$1,429,591. The value of gold deposited during the year was \$49,606,534, of which \$32,456,493 was of domestic production. The value of the silver deposited and purchased, computed at its coining rate in silver dollars, was \$37,917,026, of which \$32,454,644 was of domestic production. The coinage of gold during the year amounted to \$34,077,380, against \$24,861,123 in the preceding year. Of the gold coinage, \$27,080,000 was executed in San Francisco and the remainder in Philadelphia. The silver coinage of the year amounted to \$30,022,347, against \$28,848,959 in the preceding year. Of the coinage of the year, \$29,838,905 consisted of silver dollars and the remainder of subsidiary coin. The silver coinage was executed at the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans; the gold at San Francisco. In addition to the gold and silver coinage, 1,706,651 minor coins were struck of the value of \$17,377,65. The total coinage was 38,384,622 pieces of the value of \$64,117,105. In addition to the coinage the value of gold and silver bars manufactured during the year amounted to \$27,268,032.

At the date of the passage of the act authorizing the coinage of the "standard" dollar, Feb. 28, 1878, the London price of this anomalous coin was 55d., the tendency having been steadily downward ever since. During the past year, the decline has been very marked. On July 1, 1885, the price of silver in London was 49½d, British standard, equal to \$1.079 per ounce fine; while on June 30, 1886, the price had fallen to 44, 11-16d., equivalent to 80.979 per ounce fine. Since the close of the fiscal year there has been a further decline, which leaves the bullion value of our dollar token—for it is nothing else—\$0.712.

The United States still preserves first rank among the nations as the largest producer of the precious metals; its production of gold and silver during the year having reached the sum of \$84,300,000 or about two-fifths of the production of the whole world. The total coinage of gold by all nations during the calendar year amounted to about \$95,000,000 and of silver to about \$97,000,000.

Coins and Skulls.

Certainly a skull is a singular depository for coins; yet associated with that essential portion of the human anatomy coins are often found in the opening of ancient tombs at Pompeii, Herculaneum and particularly in Bactria, Northern India and other parts of the east. This association of coins with the remains of the dead evidently had its origin in the corruption of the age. To obtain earthly favors it was necessary to buy them with money; why not the same with heavenly favors, argued the ancient Roman when he buried with his friend or relative a sum of money sufficient to pass him safely over the Styx. Nor is this idea extinct at the present age. The Chinese still bury coins with their deceased friends, and a large, perhaps the largest portion of the Christian world believe to-day that coins liberally bestowed, not in the coffins of their dead relatives, but ostensibly to buy prayers or candles to be offered to the saints, will ease matters greatly for the departed loved one in the great world unseen.

A recent discovery at Pompeii—made in October 1886, we believe—has brought to light several curious examples of this ancient custom. This is the unearthing of the great avenue of tombs leading from Pompeii to Nocera. The space recently excavated has revealed deep below the present surface of the ground, a wide, well-made ancient road of a sort of macadam construction, slightly arched in the centre so as to allow the rain water to run off, and with a low earthy bank on either side, on the top of which are seven tombs, four on one side and three on the other. The road runs nearly due east and the portion now excavated is about 1000 feet from the Pompeian Amphitheatre, and is believed to be the counterpart of the celebrated avenue of tombs on the western side. Should this theory prove correct—and there is little reason to doubt it—this will constitute the most important archaeological discovery of the decade. The excavation has revealed first above the level of the road, a layer of pumice stone, of varying depth from 10 to 15 feet; then a layer of ashes; next a stratum of pumice to the depth of 10 inches; following which is a thin layer of ashes, with the earth over all. On the road can still be seen the slight depressions or ruts caused by the wheels of passing vehicles. The tombs are erected in a straight line on either side and are enclosed by low, stone balustrades marking the line of the lots as seen in cemeteries of the present day. The tombs are exceedingly beautiful architecturally and in each case have been found surmounted by a large statue of the individual whose bones or ashes rest beneath.

The statues, cinerary urns, loose marble tablets, skulls and bones have been carefully preserved under the supervision of Prof. Sagliano,

in whose charge the excavations have been placed. Several of the statues are of life size and evidently portraits. One elderly male figure has a fine head and the mouth of an orator ; another is a handsome young man of Grecian type ; another a dignified old woman, grave with years and honors, with deep lines in the corners of the firmly pressed lips. One of the skulls has a coin, thick with verdigris, stuck between its broken teeth ; while in another, from some unknown cause the whole jaw and lower part of the skull have been destroyed and the cavity filled with hardened ashes, in which, about where the throat would have been, a coin was also found. The first tomb excavated, being the one nearest to Pompeii on the north side of the road, is covered with rude inscriptions painted in red, one of which is notable, being an advertisement notifying passers-by that a run-away horse had been found of such a size and color, and that the owner can obtain the same by applying to a certain smith from Nocera, at the bridge over the Sarno, toward Stabia. In fact similar inscriptions have been found on all the tombs, which have evidently served as a public newspaper on the thickly frequented road. On one a person has scratched his name with the word "Remember" beneath. Nearly all the rude inscriptions (which have, of course, nothing to do with the inscriptions on marble slabs denoting the name and qualities of the deceased) relate to Nocera, showing the influence of that town on Pompeii.

The exact period of these tombs, the details of the inscription, etc., have not yet been scientifically ascertained ; but it is believed that they are of the period of Julius Cæsar and Tiberius. It is very likely that when this street of tombs is excavated back to Pompeii, older and perhaps more sumptuous tombs will be found. It being generally, although not always the case, that the erecting of tombs is begun close to the city and extended back as occasion requires. No doubt other coins will be met with, and should any extensive find be made, it must inevitably embrace the rarer coins of the Roman republic, as the destruction of Pompeii occurred A. D. 79.

Extracts from Ancient Chronicles.

In Langtoft's Chronicle, edited by Hearne, Vol. II, page 23^o, under the year 1280 is the following :

"Now turnes Eduard ageyn to London his cite,
& wille wite certeyn who schent [spoiled] has his mone.
Of clippers, of roungers [gnawers], or suilk takes he questis.
Olde used traitoures ilk at other hand kestis.
Ilk these other out said, ilk a schrewe other greues,
Of fele wer handes laid, & hanged ther as theues.

Eduard did smyte rounde peny, halfpeny, ferthyng,
 Ye croice passed ye bounde of all thorghout ye ryng.
 Ye kynge side salle be ye hede and his name writen.
 Ye croyce side what cite it was in coyned and smyten.
 Ye pouere man ne ye preste ye peny prayses nothing.
 Men gyf God ye lest, they fefe [endow] him with a ferthing.
 A thousand & two hundred and fourscore yeres mo,
 On this mone men wondred fist [first] whan it can go."

Langstoft is supposed to have flourished in the reign of Edward I. In the Harding Chronicle, fol. 157, we have this:

"The king [Edward I.] then did great right and justice.
 Upon clippers and peirers of the coin
 And newe mony made, that then might suffice
 Of syluer plate, made out of Boleyne.
 The Grote, halfe grote, all in new coyne.
 He coyned fast, peny, half peny and ferthyng,
 For porayll to bye with theyr levynge."

Holinshed, *Description of England*, Vol. I., page 218, has the following:
 "I read that King Edward the First in the eight yeare of his reigne, did first coyne the penie and smallest piece of siluer roundwise, which before were square and woont to beare a double cross with a crest, in such sort that the penie might be easilie be broken, either into halves or quarters ; by which shift onelie the people came by small Monies, as halfe pence and fardings, that otherwise were not stamped nor coined of set purpose."

The Roettier Family.

The place occupied in medallic art during the 18th and in the 19th centuries by the Wyons, was filled in the 17th century by the noted Roettier family. The head of this family of medallists was one John Roettier, a native of Antwerp and a goldsmith by profession, who had three sons, John, Joseph and Philip. During the residence of Charles II. in Holland, John the eldest brother, was presented to him as an eminent medallist, and upon his coming to England soon after the Restoration, he was appointed one of the engravers to the mint, having Thomas Simon as his colleague, who retired from his post in 1664. John Roettier then became one of the chief engravers to the mint, and with him was associated his brother Joseph, and somewhat later his younger brother Philip, as in 1669 we find that by letters patent, July 3d, 1669, John, Joseph and Philip Roettier were appointed His Majesty's Engravers at the Mint, with a yearly allowance of £150 during their natural lives.

A Numismatic Tour of Central Europe.

BY HECTOR E. KIRKWOOD.

(Continued from page 22).

Ghent.

Saturday, April 15.—Before passing on to Antwerp, and thence to Amsterdam, which is to be the place of our departure for America, Mr. Middleton suggested that we turn aside and visit the city of Ghent, a diversion from our route for which we have been amply repaid. This historic old manufacturing centre lies upon the rivers Schelde and Lys, whose numerous branches form canals, traversing the town in all directions. To-day it contains in the neighborhood of 100,000 inhabitants, about half its population in the 16th century when the Emperor Charles V. used to sportively say that he could “put all Paris into his *gant* (glove; the French name of the city).” In the 10th century Ghent was the capital of Flanders; but in process of time, the turbulent weavers of the city, among whom a spirit of independence had early begun to work, rose up against their feudal superiors and threw off their yoke or obtained from them concessions and immunities which formed the foundation of popular rights in Europe. From that day forward, until crushed by the rule of the Spaniards in the 16th century, the “bold burghers of Ghent,” became famous in legend and song. Whenever they imagined that danger threatened their city, or their rights were about to be infringed upon, a great bell called *Roland* was sounded in the market place, at whose peal the men of Ghent instantly flew to arms. In 1400 Ghent is said to have contained 80,000 men capable of bearing arms. The number of weavers then amounted to 40,000; and the weavers’ guild alone could furnish 18,000 fighting men. It was then the custom to sound the great bell, Roland, morning, noon and evening to summon the weavers to their work and meals. While Roland tolled the drawbridges over the canals could not be raised for the passage of vessels and other persons were not allowed in the streets for fear of interrupting the vast stream of workmen; even children being kept within doors lest they be trampled under foot by the passing throng.

Such was the Ghent of the middle ages, now, alas! sadly fallen from its high estate. It is still a large and important city, full of picturesque buildings and objects of interest, but as the great manufacturing centre of Europe its glory has departed never to return.

While in Ghent, I obtained the crown pictured in the accompanying

illustration. It is a silver *Lion*, struck by the insurgents during the Brabantine revolution of 1789-90.



Obv. DOMINI EST REGNUM. The Belgian lion standing to left, holding a sword and a shield inscribed : LI | BER | TAS In ex., 1790.

Rev. ET IPSE DOMINABITVR GENTIVM Eleven shields, the arms of the various provinces, arranged in a circle around the blazing sun. The obverse and reverse legends are continuous and may be translated thus: *The kingdom is the Lords'—and he will be the Governor among the nations.* On the edge is : LEONE QUID FORTIVS—*what is braver than a lion?*

The principal object of historic interest visited by us while in Ghent was the ancient bell, Roland. It still hangs in the *Belfroi* (belfry), a tower dating back as far as 1183. One of the earliest privileges which the burghers obtained from their feudal lords was to be allowed to construct this belfry; and they long regarded it as the symbol of their power and wealth. It originally served as a watch tower from which the approach of the enemy might be descried, and it contained the tocsin bell by which the citizens were summoned as above described. Upon old Roland we found the following inscription in Flemish: *Mynen naem is Roelandt, als ick clippe dan ist brandt; als ick luyde, dan ist storm im Vlaenderlandt.* On the top of the tower is a gilt dragon which the Ghenters carried off from Bruges during the wars in the 14th century. It originally decorated one of the Greek churches in Constantinople, and was brought into Flanders by the men of Bruges who accompanied Baldwin, Count of Flanders, in the first crusade. The view from the top of the *Belfroi* is most striking. It is related of Charles V. that when the ferocious Duke of Alva recommended him to raze Ghent to the ground on account of the persistent turbulence of the burghers, he took him to the top of the *Belfroi*, and

showing him the vast city spread out beneath, asked, "how many skins of Spanish leather would it take to make such a glove?"

Mediaeval coins of Ghent are rare. Mr. Middleton's cabinet boasts of but a single specimen struck by the city, thus :

Obv. Head to left, wearing a casque ornamented by a lily; behind the head, an annulet. Rev. GANT Cross cutting the legend with a besant in the second and third angle. It is a little silver coin about the size of our dime.

Antwerp.

Thursday, April 20.—From Ghent, we went direct to Antwerp, passing through an exceedingly interesting country, varied with neat farms and covered with cattle; said to be the most densely populated district in Europe in proportion to its extent, the inhabitants numbering over 5000 persons to the square league. A brief glance at this historic city is all we can give. Its name is derived from two Flemish words, *aen't werf*, ("on the wharf"). The Antwerp of to-day contains less than 100,000 persons; the city before it fell prey to Spanish greed and tyranny numbered within its walls 200,000 souls. Its merchants were then princes of wealth and dwelt in splendid palaces. No city in Belgium presents grander streets and squares, the finest of which is the *Place de Meir*; and its line of quays along the Schelde rival those of any seaport in the world. The famous cathedral stands near the centre of the town and is surrounded by several open squares. An old author describing Antwerp in the days of Charles V., says that 2,500 vessels were frequently seen at one time lying in the river, laden with the productions of all quarters of the globe; 500 loaded wagons on an average entered its gates daily from the country, the money put into circulation annually exceeded 500,000,000 guilders and 5000 merchants met daily in the Exchange.

We visited this famous Exchange, which was built in 1531. Sir Thomas Gresham who resided at Antwerp in 1550, chose it as a model for the Royal Exchange at London. Around the inner court runs a species of cloister, supported by columns of florid Gothic, not without beauty. The English established a connection with Antwerp at an early period; they had an exchange of their own here which still exists, retaining the name of *Engelsche Beurs*. Edward III. visited the city in 1338, and a son born to him there by Queen Philippa was named Lionel of Antwerp in consequence. The accompanying illustrations picture the obverses of two crowns of the Netherlands obtained by me in Antwerp.



1. .ALBERTVS ET. ELISABET. DEI. GRATIA. 16-18. divided by an open hand. Busts of the Duke and Duchess of Brabant to right.

2. .PHIL. III. AUS. HISP. ET. INDIAR. REX. An ornamental cross occupies the field; in the angles, above: a crown; below: the order of the Golden Fleece; to left: 16; to right: 31. Above, in the legend, an open hand.

Mediaeval coins of Antwerp, there are none which can be attributed with any certainty. Mr. Middleton has one piece, a sort of religious jeton which probably emanated from the cathedral of that city.

Obv. The hand. MARIA. MATER. GRATIE. MAT. The letter M between two crosses. Rev. The hand. ANNO + INCARNATIONIS + DNI + 15Z0. In the field: TLOF between two lines. Above and below, a star. Copper, size 14.

In a box of miscellaneous coppers in my own possession, I find a similar piece which I had never been able to locate until Mr. M. directed my attention to his specimen.

Obv. MATRIX. NOSTRA— In the field a vase of flowers. Rev. Same as the preceding piece. This is also probably a token of the Antwerp Cathedral.

Amsterdam.

Sunday, April 30.—“Laus Deo!” saith the reader, “this is his last town.” It is even so. We have spent a full week here and to-morrow set sail, via England, for our native shores. Amsterdam, as every one knows, is the principal city of Holland. It is the father of our own New York and also the city of canals, which often serve the place of streets and seem to roam at will among the quaint old houses which everywhere abound. The whole city with its houses, canals and sluices is founded on piles; which gave occasion to Erasmus to say

that he had "reached a city whose inhabitants like crows lived on the tops of trees." The upper stratum is literally nothing more than bog and loose sand; and until the piles are driven through this into the firm soil below, no structure can be raised with a chance of stability. In 1822, the enormous corn warehouses originally built by the Dutch East India Company actually sank down into the mud from the piles having given away. The old *Stadthuis*, built in 1648, is said to stand upon 13,659 piles driven 70 feet deep into the ground. In the latter part of the 13th century Amsterdam was still a cluster of fisherman's huts in a salt meadow. Its great advance in wealth and importance took place in the 16th century after the seige of Antwerp, when the persecutions of the Spaniards in the Flemish provinces drove so many valuable subjects, active merchants and clever artisans to seek for safety and the free exercise of the Protestant faith in Holland and England.

There are many coin dealers in Amsterdam as well as many collectors, with several of whom I became acquainted. From the trays of the dealers I filled up many vacancies in my series of German crowns. I illustrate the obverse of a typical Dutch crown obtained in this city. It is an issue for the province of Geldern. The inscription reads:



.MO ARG. PRO. CON—FOE. BELG GEL. An armed man standing (said to represent William of Orange). Before the figure is a shield with the lion of the Netherlands. The reverse bears simply the arms of the Dutch Republic and the date, 1662.

Of course there are no mediæval coins of Amsterdam, though of the states of Holland, Zeeland, Overyssel, Frisia and Geldern the series is large and exceedingly interesting. They are, however, from some cause difficult to obtain, and the cabinet of Mr. Middleton while presenting numerous examples, is nevertheless weaker in this than in any other quarter.

My farewell illustration will be taken from this part of my friends'

remarkable collection. It is a silver *saphan*, struck for Geldern during the administration of Charles D'Egmont, 1492-1538. A very rare and beautiful coin, believed to have been struck in the first year of the dukes' period which, as will be observed, is the year of the discovery of America by Columbus.



Obv. CARO* ROL'. DVX* GELR IVL. CO. 3V Mounted cavalier riding to right; in the bonnet a feather of extraordinary length. The right hand is raised and holds a drawn sword. Beneath the ground: GEL.

Rev. EQUITA—IVDIC—IA*TVA—DOMIN' Arms of Geldern and Juliers (or Jülich), two lions facing, upon a double shield, resting on a flowering cross cutting the legend.

With this my observations on the historic antiquities of central Europe as illustrated by its coins comes to an end. On May 1, 1876, Mr. Middleton and myself took passage at Amsterdam for England and thence to the United States. If these desultory notes have served to while away a dull hour, or have contributed to the fund of information concerning our favorite science already in the possession of my readers, the full object of the NUMISMATIC TOUR OF CENTRAL EUROPE will have been fully served.

THE END.

Tokens of the Old Jewry.

Obv. THO: WALKER AT YE SVGER LOF—A sugar loaf; 1666, in the field. Rev. IN YE OLD IVRY. HIS HALF PENY. In the field, T. I. W.

"The Old Jewry," says Burn, quoting Stow, an early writer, in his interesting work on the English Coffee House tokens, "was a street on the south side of Lothbury, so called of Jews some time dwelling there and near adjoining. William of Normandy first brought them

from Rouen to inhabit here. Their synagogue, at the north corner of the Old Jewry, King Henry III. granted to the prior and brethren of a new order of friars, called the *Frates de Saccà*, on account of their being clad in sack cloth. On their extinction at a later date, Robert Large, lord mayor in 1439, and Hugh Clopton, lord mayor in 1492, occupied the mansion. In 1598, when Stow wrote, he adds: 'thus much for this house, sometime the Jews' synagogue, since a house of friars, then a nobleman's house, after that a merchants' house wherein mayoralties have been kept, and now a tavern and hath the sign of a windmill.'

The Old Jewry was utterly destroyed in the great fire of 1666, the year in which this token was struck. Here are three more tokens issued from that once famous street.

Obv. HENRY PELLING AT THE—Mitre, in the field. Rev. LOWER END OVLD IVRY—HIS HALFE PENY, 1668.

Obv. RICHARD TYMMS AT YE—Three sugar loaves, in the field, with R. T. Rev. IN YE OLD IEWRY. 1670—HIS HALFE PENNY TOKEN.

Obv. ROBINS IN OLD IEWRY—The figure 3, in a small indentation. Rev. Blank. Struck on a piece of leather one inch and two-eighths in diameter. This leather three-pence is of excessive rarity. It was formerly in the collection of Samuel Pegge, at whose sale, in 1797, it brought £2 4s being purchased by David Alves Rebello of Hackney. Pegge was a noted character in London during the last century, and left behind him many curious pamphlets on coins.

The Cabinet of a Mexican.

BY THE MEXICAN.

[The article which we are about to present to the readers of the JOURNAL is from the pen of a collector residing in the city of Guadalaxara, Mexico. It is to be regretted that having come to us in the Spanish language it must of necessity lose much of that peculiar crisp brevity of expression possessed by the Castilian tongue alone. It is in every respect a valuable addition to the large and ever increasing series of groupings of the coins of nations offered to our readers during the past eleven years; yet it is not intended as a list of the coins of Mexico, but simply as a description of a portion of the authors' private cabinet—one of the finest in existence—in connection with which an effort has been made to convey information concerning towns and mint marks of which every collector of Mexican coins should be in possession. In these particulars it will be found, as its publication advances, to far surpass anything of the sort ever before

offered in the English language, and will prove a most valuable aid to all interested in the remarkable series to which it relates. The greatest value of the article will, however, probably lie in its illustrations. These will be numerous and well-executed wood cuts, placed in the text in accordance with our usual style. For convenience of reference we have taken the liberty of numbering all coins fully described by our correspondent. Many of the proclamation medals are omitted as with some exceptions the author does not regard these pieces as actual coins. While this is, perhaps, to be regretted, the article still contains enough of valuable material to render it highly acceptable, and we cheerfully offer to our readers the Cabinet of the Mexican precisely as the Mexican has offered it to us.—ED.]

The dominion of which Spain found herself in possession when the smoke of battle of her conquests in the two Americas in a measure, cleared away, was enormous. It extended from Lat. $37^{\circ} 48' N.$, to $41^{\circ} 43' S.$, from the bay of San Francisco to the southernmost extremity of Chili, a stretch of coast equalling in length the whole of Africa. Of this immense country, Mexico, or, as then called, New Spain, was from the outset regarded as the most valuable portion in point of territorial wealth and population; and, above all, on account of the enormous yield of silver from its mines. It is not strange, therefore, that the establishment of a mint in the city of Mexico came to be regarded as a necessity almost immediately upon the restoration of order after the final subjection of the Aztec nation was accomplished. The commencement of its operations is generally believed, to have been about 1535, during the reign of the Emperor Charles V. (Charles I., of Spain who ruled that kingdom conjointly with his mother Jane). This was the first mint on the American continent. Its mark was then as now the letter M with a small o above it [represented in this article by M°] and in some instances by M°—O and L—M°; the division being by the arms. I have many coins of Charles and Jane in my cabinet bearing the above mint marks; also many bearing other marks which some persons have endeavored to assign to the Mexican mint. For my part I accept only the two varieties mentioned; the others unquestionably belong to Spain. Let me describe three typical specimens:

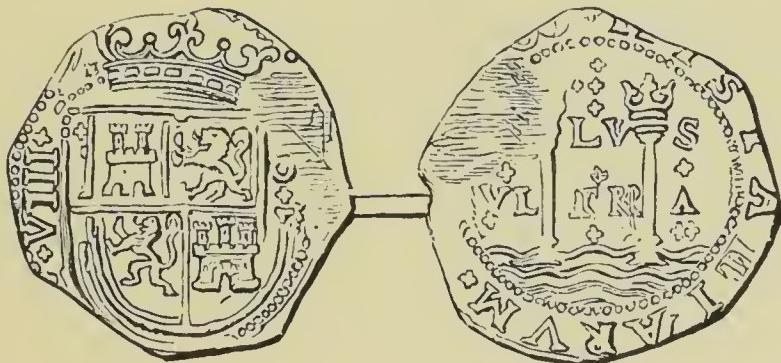
No. 1.—Obv. CAROLVS: ET: IOHANA REGES The crowned arms of Castile and Leon dividing L—M° Rev. + HISPANIARVM: ET: INDIARVM Two crowned pillars resting on the sea with the motto: PLV—SVL—TRA ("more beyond," i. e. beyond the pillars of Hercules) Between the pillars is the figure 4. It is a silver piece of 4 *Reales* value. I have also a piece of 2 *Reales* of the same design; also varieties with the legend differently spelled—they were dreadful spellers in the 16th century—and others with the mint mark to the left of the shield instead of the right. I have likewise many copper coins of

similar design. Of the second type I have pieces of 1, 2 and 4 *Reales*. Here is a description of the 2 *Real* piece.

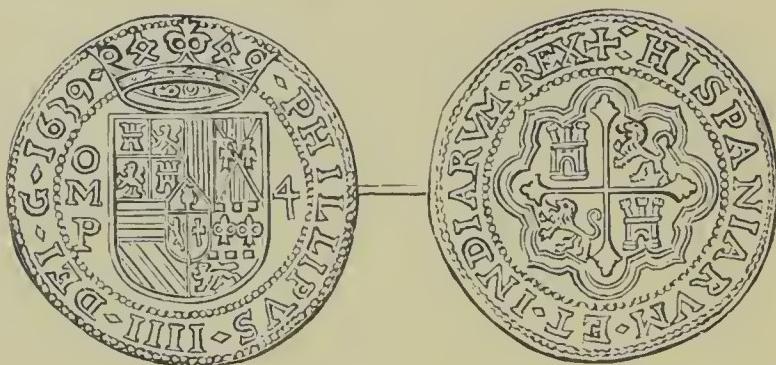
No. 2.—Obv. CAROLVS: ET: IOHANA REGES Arms as before dividing M^o—O Rev. +HISPAÑIARVM: ET: INDIARVM Pillars, motto and figure 4. Several varieties of legend and some with M^o to right of arms. A smaller piece of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ *Real*, called a *Medio*, is of quite a different type. It has on the obverse the usual legend with the letters K. I in the field (Karolvs Iohana). The reverse is the same on the larger coins.

In 1556, Philip II. ascended the throne of Spain upon the abdication of his father. The coins of this monarch bearing the Mexican mint mark are numerous, and my cabinet contains a good assortment. They are, however, for the most part battered and badly clipped. A perfect specimen is almost unknown. The letters associated with the M^o are: III, F, O, A and P. The M^o is generally found to the left of the arms, but sometimes on the right, and is often obliterated altogether as upon the specimen which I rub for illustration.

[Note.—This is to be regretted as the rubbing fails to fairly illustrate the type. We have had it engraved, however, and submit it herewith.—ED.]



The accession of Philip III., was in 1598, his reign continuing until 1621. The Mexican coins of this monarch and those of his successor, Philip IV. (1621–65), are found in a much better state of preservation than is the case with those of his predecessors. The earlier specimens of Philip III. are without date and bear on the obverse the Spanish shield made up of the arms of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Austria, Burgundy, Hapsburg, Flanders, Tyrol and Granada. The letters associated with the mint marks now appear immediately below the M^o on the same side of the shield—the left. Let us examine closely a typical specimen, a piece of 4 *Reales* of Philip IV.



No. 3.—Obv. PHILLIPVS IIII DEI G. 1639. Diamonds between the words. In the field crowned arms as described above, dividing M° | P—4. Rev. +HISPAÑIARVM ET INDIARVM REX Diamonds between the words. Within an enclosure of eight arcs the arms of Castile and Leon in the angles of a cross.

The coins of Charles II. (1665–1700), struck at the Mexican mint are precisely similar to those of his predecessor. There is one new letter found associated with the mint mark, however—G. They are esteemed rare in Mexico, and are usually found in poor condition.

The Mexican coins of Philip V. (1700–24, 1724–46) are divided into two classes. Those struck previous to his abdication, Jan. 10, 1724, in favor of his son Louis and the ones minted after his re-assumption of the Spanish throne. The pieces of 2 and 4 *Reales* together with the *Pesos*, or dollars, of the first class resemble the coins of the preceding monarchs; but in the case of the little medios we have an entirely new type.

No. 4.—Obv. PLVS (Philippvs) in crowned monogram dividing M°—F Rev. Arms of Castile and Leon in the angles of a cross. The inscription on these medios were struck in very low relief, and are almost always indecipherable. I have no perfect specimen in my cabinet, but have seen one and as I remember, it is the usual "Philip V. D. G." etc.

Thrust into the middle of the reign of this monarch we have the short occupation of the throne by his son, Louis. His coins of all descriptions are very rare. I never saw a regular issue for Mexico, but have in my cabinet two proclamation pieces, one for the city of Mexico and the other for Vera Cruz. Let me describe both.

No. 5.—Obv. LUDOUICUS. I. D. G. HISPAÑIARUM. REX. ANO 1724 Bust to right. Rev. IMPERATOR INDIARUM A castle supported by two lions, dividing MEX—ICO. Upon the castle, a nopal plant on which is perched an eagle. This piece is clearly a medal. It is of silver, size 23. It is the first appearance to my

knowledge of the typical arms of Mexico—the eagle on the nopal plant—upon a coin.

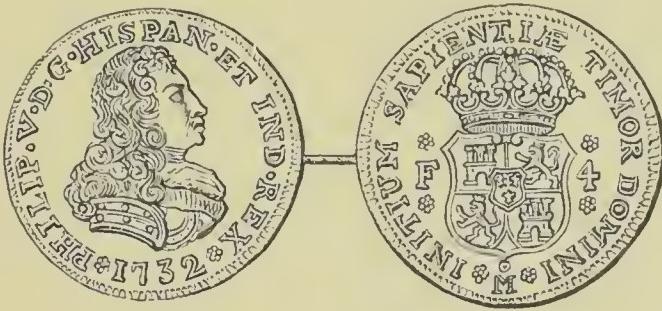
No. 6.—Obv. LUDOV. I. D. G. HISPANIAR. R. Bust to right. Rev. VERA CRUZ PROCLAMATIO 1724. View of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa in the harbor of Vera Cruz. This piece is of half dollar size and even rarer than the preceding.

After the resumption of the throne by Philip V., the coins of the Mexican mint underwent a change. From innumerable varieties presenting slightly differing points, this specimen may be offered as a type.

No. 7.—Obv. PHILIP. V. D. G. HISPAN. ET. IND. REX. Crowned arms of Castile and Leon having in the centre of the shield three lilies. Arms divide R—1 (1 *Real*) Rev. VTRA—QUE—VNVM M°. 1746. M. Two globes beneath a large crown between the crowned pillars of Hercules, the whole resting on the sea.

On some specimens the pillars divide the motto *plus ultra*, and on the little *medios* the old monogram PLVS is still retained.

The gold coinage of Mexico of this reign, is of a very different type. I send you for illustration a rubbing of a piece of 4 *Escudos* from a specimen in my cabinet.



No. 8.—Obv. PHILIP. V. D. G. HISPAN. ET IND. REX 1732 Bust in armor to right. Rev. INITIUM SAPIENTIAE TIMOR DOMINI M° Crowned arms of Castile and Leon dividing F—4 Flowers on either side of the mint mark and date, and above and below the letter F and the figure 4.

Such are the typical variations of the early Mexican coins. As a slight indication of the comparative rarity of the issues of the different monarchs, let me give the number of specimens of the coinage of each contained in my cabinet.

Charles and Jane, 40 silver coins, 10 copper. Philip II., 64 silver. Philip III., 6 silver. Philip IV., 20 silver. Charles II., 14 silver.

Philip V., first series, 20 silver. Louis, 2 silver. Philip V., second series, 150 silver, 20 gold.

These numbers are a fair guide to the possibilities of a collection of the earlier coins of Mexico in the country of their issue.

(*To be continued*).

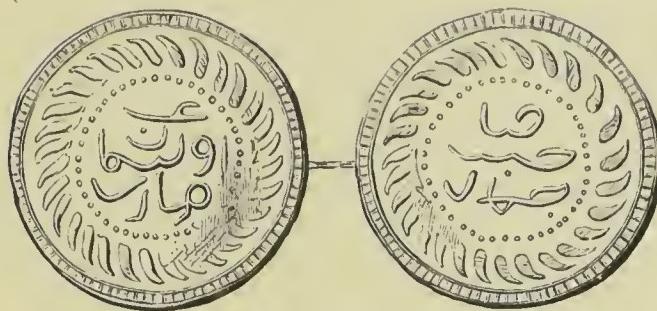
Numismatic Notes.

—Mr. David L. Walter's work on the Coins of Comets is rapidly approaching completion. The numismatic public anxiously await Mr. Walter's views on this abstruse subject; that the book will prove of the highest interest, there can be no doubt.

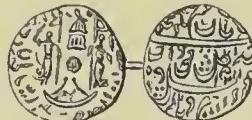
—There have been no numismatic meetings held at the rooms of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society during the past few weeks. We understand, however, that several of the members have papers in hand which will be read before the society at an early day.

—In the collection of Mr. John W. Scott, Brooklyn, N. Y., is a very singular silver *Rupee*. It bears the usual Mohammedan legends and resembles a dozen similar coins in every way with the exception of having on one side the Christian letters I H S. At first glance it would seem as though some Christian die cutter had been playing tricks on his Mohammedan brethren; nor is this so improbable. The date of the coin is 950 Hegira, or about 1520 of our era; exactly the period when the Portuguese missionaries first began to visit India. Is it possible that this piece is the work of one of their converts?

—We are informed by Mr. Peter Dinzy, 83 Pine street, New York, a native of the island of St. Bartholomew, commonly called St. Barts', a possession of Sweden in the West Indies, that the following countermarked Spanish pieces at one time circulated on that island. Countermark 14(Stivers) and 18 on the *Peseta*, or piece of 2 *Reales*; and 7 on the 1 *Real* pieces. We have not seen this in print before, although we have frequently met with coins thus marked. The usual countermark of St. Barts' is a curious crowned oval, looking a good deal like the impression of an old fashioned key. From Mr. Dinzy we have received also a Cayenne *Sou* marked *Nevis* on one side and S K on the other. The Nevis countermark has been frequently published, but the S K for the island of St. Kitts' is new to us.



—A Buffalo collector sends in two Oriental coins for location. We illustrate both. The larger is a coin of Goa previous to the Portuguese occupation. It has on either side an Arabic legend—of which we have not been able to obtain a satisfactory translation—enclosed within a circle of pellets, outside of which is a border of what appear to be leaves. This piece is of tin and unfortunately bears no date.



The smaller piece is an eighth *Rupee* of Oudh ; King, Wadschid Ali Schah, 1847-1858. Its rude appearance is very deceptive ; to look at the coin one would be inclined to place it in the middle ages, but it bears the date of the 9th year of this king's reign, 1855. The metal is silver.

—It is probably not generally known that the house in which William Till, the once famous English medallist and coin dealer, carried on business for more than half a century, was the noted "Tom's Coffee House" mentioned by Addison in the *Guardian* as early as 1713. The room in which Mr. Till so long displayed his stock of coins and medals was that which in 1764, by a guinea subscription among seven hundred noblemen, foreign ministers, gentlemen and celebrities of the age, became their card room and place of meeting. Here assembled Dr. Johnson, David Garrick, Murphy, Dr. Dodd, Oliver Goldsmith, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Foote, Moody, Beard, Count Bruhl, Dr. McNamara, Sir Philip Francis, the supposed *Junius*, George Colman, the elder, the Dukes of Northumberland and Montague, the Marquises of Granby and Monthermor, Admiral Rodney, Henry Brougham, father of Lord Brougham, Dr. Kennedy, a distinguished numismatist, George Stevens, Warner and other Shakesperean commentators and a host of other noted characters. The tables on

which Mr. Till was accustomed to exhibit his coins were the ones used by these distinguished personages. Truly the names of the illustrious dead are ever found associated in one way or another with coins.

—A good idea of the requisites of a mint in Colonial times may be had from the inventory furnished the General Court of Massachusetts Jan. 21, 1789, by Joshua Witherle, the master workman of the mint at Boston. It is as follows:—"2 Buildings on Boston neck vizt N° 1 containing 1 machine for cutting cents &c. 1 Do for stamping Do 1 Cast iron frame for cutting Machine 1 iron stone & funnel 537 lbs Copper scraps—N° 2 containing 1 Air furnace with grates and doors 2 iron bars . . 2 D° Ladles 1 D° shovel . . 1 D° Rake 21 D° Moulds 2 rolling machines 300 white bricks. 2 Buildings at Dedham Vizt N° 1 containing 1 Plating Machine—1 Trip hammer & stake 4 tongs . . 2 iron rollers—1 sett iron bed pieces 1 Forge . . 1 Nealing furnace 50 white bricks.—N° 2 a small coal house containing about 50 bushels Charcoal. Truly times have changed.

—It has always seemed to us more than strange that the ancient Egyptians, so skillful in arts and sciences, should have had no coins. That a people who numbered among its artisans carpenters, masons, painters, blacksmiths, jewellers, undertakers; among its professions lawyers, doctors, dentists, artists and dozens of trades and professions entirely unknown to us to-day, should not have perceived the advantage of placing the government impress upon bits of metal for the purpose of creating for them a fixed value, is indeed more than strange. Yet there can be little doubt that the ancient Egyptians possessed no coinage, but in common with other nations of their period weighed out the gold, silver, or copper as it passed from hand to hand. Ancient Egyptian money was in rings of gold and silver, a kind of currency which continues even to this day in some portions of the country watered by the Nile. It is now regarded as certain that none of them bore any government stamp to denote their purity or value; and though often seen represented upon the paintings and sculptures, no specimen of ring money has ever been found. "Then came unto him all his brethren and all his sisters and all they that had been of his acquaintance before, and did eat bread with him in his house; and they bemoaned him, and comforted him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him; every man also gave a *piece of money*, and every one an *earring of gold*."—Job, XLII., 11. This *earring of gold*—which be it understood is synonymous with the *piece of money*—is undoubtedly intended to represent one of the money rings in question. No translation save the English calls it an *earring*. In one excellent version it is given as a "collar of gold."

As the Egyptians took the lead in everything their ring money was no doubt used all over the East. The rings were sometimes kept ready weighed in known quantities for certain occasions. Frequent representations of the weighing process are to be found among the sculptures and paintings. One kind of balance of which they made use differed but slightly from that of ordinary construction at the present time. It consisted of an upright pole rising from a broad base, or stand, with a cross beam turning on a pin at its summit, with strings holding the scales, or an arm terminating in a hook to which the gold was attached in small bags. Large scales were generally a flat wooden board with four ropes attached to a ring at the extremity of the beam. The principle of the common balance was simple and ingenious. The beam passed through a ring suspended from a horizontal rod immediately above and parallel to it, and when equally balanced, the ring, which was large enough to allow the beam to play freely, showed when the scales were equally poised, and also prevented the beam from tilting when the money rings were taken out of one and the weights suffered to remain in the other scale. The figure of a baboon was usually placed on top as the emblem of the god Thoth, the regulator of measures ; but there is no appearance of the god of Justice being connected with the balance except in the judgment of the dead.

Diving for Dollars.

In the mint collection at Philadelphia was, and probably is still, a cluster of Spanish dollars mixed with marine shells and cemented by a limy deposit upon a rusty cannon ball. The Bulletin of the American Philosophical Society for 1845, contains the following account of the sunken treasure of which this curious object formed a part :—

" Early in 1815 a naval armament was fitted out in Spain by Ferdinand VII., for the purpose of reducing the rebellious colonies in South America. The military force of this expedition amounted to ten thousand men, of whom two thousand were on board the flag-ship San Pedro. This vessel was also freighted to a large amount with gunpowder, cannon-balls and specie. The fleet touched at the island of Marguerita, near the coast of Venezuela, where with a variety of other plunder the San Pedro took on board eight casks of spirits. Having left the island and while making for the main land which was within six hour's sail, the vessel was discovered to be on fire. The flames, however, were in a fair way to be extinguished, when the steward incautiously opened one of the spirit casks to refresh the

hands. The fire by some accident came in contact with the rum and instantly the flames increased so as to become unmanageable. The ship burned four hours until the powder magazine was reached by fire, when an explosion took place, and the wreck went down carrying with it four hundred men.

"The right of working this wreck was granted recently [1845] by the government of Venezuela to a company of gentlemen in Baltimore, designated the "San Pedro Company," measures were taken for recovering the specie and other valuables known to have been on board. * * * The wreck was found sunk in sixty feet of water, four or five miles from the main land. It was discovered that the vessel had rested on a hard bed of coral, on which—subsequent to the catastrophe—a layer of mud had been deposited, above which another stratum of coral had grown, which had to be pierced in order to arrive at the remains of the ship.

"The diving bell employed was five feet in diameter and five feet high, and was sent down three or four times a day with two laborers, who remained down about two hours at a time. During the year 1844, they brought up a quantity of copper in various shapes, beside cannon balls and Spanish dollars, the recoinage of which have produced about \$80,000. The silver has been found much corroded by the action of sulphur, which is supposed to be the result of the usual precaution of placing it in the powder magazine."

Special Notice.

We regret exceedingly to be obliged to omit this year our usual table of coin auction sales. This is owing to the discourteous refusal of Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., at whose rooms a few sales by a small dealer have been held, to furnish us the amount of their proceeds. For many years, this firm has followed the custom of its larger neighbor, Messrs. Bangs & Co., in giving to the JOURNAL these figures, but now for some reason best known to themselves they see fit to withhold from the coin collectors of America, information which has become theirs by right of long possession if nothing else. We will cheerfully supply by mail, to those who may desire them the totals of all sales at Bangs and other houses from the returns kindly furnished us, but unless we can offer our usual table in its entirety, it seems best that it should be omitted altogether. Collectors will do well to remember this warm display of interest in their behalf on the part of Geo. A. Leavitt & Co.

St. Vincent, Tobago and Tortola; their Medals and Coins.

St. Vincent.

ST. VINCENT is one of the Caribee islands, lying between Sta. Lucia and the Grenadines, a little to the westward of the Barbadoes group. The island is about forty miles long and ten broad; contains 84,000 acres, an active volcano called Le Souffrier, (the brimstone mine) which destroyed half the island in 1812, plenty of darkies and Caribs; also two towns, Kingston and Richmond. Like many of its neighbors, St. Vincent had anything but a happy time of it during the troublous times at the close of the last century. Originally a neutral island it was ceded to the English absolutely at the peace of 1763. Soon after the British residents began quarrelling with the Caribs, and appropriated the best of their land, in consequence of which the natives were ready to assist the French in seizing the whole island in 1779, only to find themselves compelled to hand it over to the English again in 1783. In 1795 the French landed some troops, and again instigated the Caribs to insurrection, which was not subdued for several months. The English, under Admiral Jervis, were again called upon to defend the island—this time against the Spaniards—in 1797; since which the island has remained the undisputed possession of Great Britain.

There is only one coin known of the island of St. Vincent which can claim the distinction of money. It is a Spanish dollar of Charles III. bearing the counterstamp **S V** in monogram. It was used under the short French occupation of the island between the years 1779 and 1782.

Several interesting medals commemorate the political changes of the island of St. Vincent; they are all of English execution and may be described as follows:

Obv. GEORGIVS. III. M B. REX Bust to right. Rev. PEACE AND PROSPERITY TO ST VINCENTS Britannia standing, the right hand resting upon a shield, the left extending the olive branch. Before the figure stands a Carib with outstretched hand; upon the ground are muskets, bows and arrows. In ex., MDCCCLXXIII. Brass, size 35. Struck in commemoration of the appropriation of the native lands by the crown.

Obv. JOHN JERVIS EARL OF ST VINCENT ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE. A well executed bust of the admiral in military dress to left. Upon the shoulder: HANCOCK (die sinker). In ex., BORN JANUARY 26, 1735.



Rev. A female figure reclining upon the shore weeping over the Spanish shield, sceptre, etc. In the distance, upon the sea, a naval engagement between two vessels. Above, upon a band: WITH 22 SHIPS AND 1428 GUNS PURSUED & DEFEATED | THE SPANISH FLEET OF 37 SHIPS & 2600 GUNS Below the band: FOUR SHIPS AND 362 GUNS TAKEN In ex., February—14 1797. | ——— | P. K Metals: copper, tin; size 31. Struck in commemoration of the victory of Admiral Jervis over the Spanish fleet, in consequence of which he assumed the title: Earl of St. Vincent.



Obv. EARL VINCENT Bust of the admiral in military dress, three quarter face to the right. In ex., DEFEATED THE SPANISH FLEET

Rev. VALOUR REWARDED Two cherubs flying above the sea blowing trumpets and supporting between them a crown and the British flag. In ex., FEB 14, 1797 FOUR SHIPS | TAKEN OFF CAPE | S^T VINCENT Bronze, size 24½.

Several of the English tokens of the series 1789–98 refer to this victory, as follows:

1. Obv. A naval officer seated on a rock, Neptune in his ear crowning him with laurel. Rev. SR. JOHN JERVIS WITH 15 SAIL PURSUED AND DEFEATED THE SPANISH FLEET OF 27 SAIL OF THE LINE FEBRUARY 14TH 1797. Edge, PORTSMOUTH HALF PENNY PAYABLE AT THOS. SHARP'S. Copper.

2. Obv. Same as last. Rev. SR. JOHN JERVIS WITH 15 SAIL PURSUED & DEFEATED THE SPANISH FLEET OF 27 OF Y^E LINE FEBRUARY 14TH, 1797. Edge, same as last. Copper.

3. VISCOUNT JERVIS & THE GLORIOUS 14TH FEB^Y Head, full face. Rev. UNDER PROVIDENCE Y^E INVINCIBLE FIFTEEN A man of war sailing. In ex., a small ornament. Edge, PAYABLE AT PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSEA. Copper.

4. The flag of England in a circle. MAY IT BE DISPLAY'D AT ALL POINTS OF YE COMPASS. Rev. A fleet sailing. In ex., CAPE ST VINCENT FEB^Y 14 1797. Edge, A VALENTINE PRESENTED TO SPAIN BY ADM^L JERVIS. Copper.

5. GLORIOUS JERVIS Laurelled bust in profile. Under the bust, J. G. Rev. VAL^T BRITISH TARS A man of war sailing. In ex., a sprig of leaves. Copper, *very rare*.

6. GLORIOUS JERVES Laurelled bust in profile. Rev. Crowned harp, HEBRIDES, 1781. Copper, *very rare* mule.

7. GLORIOUS JERVIS Laurelled bust in profile. Under the bust, G. D. Rev. BRITONS RULE Figure of Britannia seated. In ex., 1788. Copper, *very rare* mule.

8. THE GALLANT JERVIS DEFEATED THE SPANIARDS 14TH FEB. 1797. Rev. BRITISH VALOUR TRIUMPHANT. A ship. Copper, *very rare*.

9. Obv. ADMIRAL JERVIS Head in profile. Rev. RULE BRITANNIA A figure of Britannia sitting, leaning on a shield, holding in one hand a spear, in the other a sprig of laurel; masts of a ship in front. In ex., 1797. Copper, *very rare*.

10. Obv. Same as No. 5. Rev. BRITISH TARS Figure of Britannia seated. In ex., 1797. Copper, *very rare*. These tokens are all of half penny size.

Tobago.

TOBAGO, also of the Caribee group, has had, in common with its larger neighbor, St. Vincent, a somewhat stormy historic experience. The island is twenty-five miles long and twelve wide. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and first colonized by the Dutch, about 1632, under the name of New Walcheren. It was taken by the English in 1672, and again in 1674. In 1748 it was declared a neutral island, but in 1763 was ceded to the English outright. Tobago was taken by the French under De Grasse in 1781, and confirmed to them

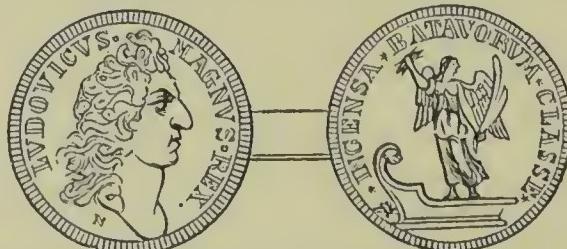
in 1783. It was again captured by the English, April 14, 1793, but restored to France at the peace of Amiens, Oct. 6, 1802. It was once more captured by the British under General Grinfield, July 1, 1803, and finally confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814. Tobago presents a wild, mountainous appearance, and is sparsely settled. Halifax, on a bay of the same name is the principal town.

There are only two coins of the island of Tobago, and even these are borrowed. They are Cayenne *sous*, counterstamped with the letters **T B** and **TOBAGO**. These curious pieces passed current on the island for many years under the singular name of "Dogs." The **T B** variety was of the value of *one dog*, while that counterstamped "Tobago" was worth *two dogs and one half!* There are two varieties of the *one dog* pieces, the first having a circular indentation above the letter **T. B.**, the second a similar indentation below.

In medals Tobago is slightly richer, possessing four, three of which are of French execution, and described as follows:



Obv. LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Head of Louis XIV. to right. Under the head: I. MAVGER. F. (die sinker).
Rev. INCENSA BATAVORUM CLASSE. Figure of Victory holding a palm branch and thunderbolt dancing upon an ancient galley. In ex., AD. INS. TABAGO. | M. D C. LXXVII. Bronze, size 26½. Struck in commemoration of the destruction of the Dutch fleet by the French.



Obv. LVDOVICVS. MAGNVS. REX. Head of Louis XIV to

right. Under the head N(yris).

Rev. * INCENSA * BATAVORVM * CLASSE * Device similar to last. Copper jeton, size 16½.

Obv. LUDOVICVS MAG: REX CHRISTIANISS: Bust to right. Under the bust, A. MEYBUSCH. F.

Rev. INCENSA BATAVORVM CLASSE. Device similar to preceding. In ex., TOBACO Silver, size 20. Very rare trial piece executed by the celebrated Swedish medallist, Meybusch.

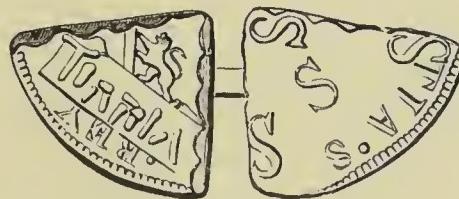


Obv. LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Head of Louis XIV. to right. Under the head: J. MAVGER. F.

Rev. A fleet storming a fort. Above, upon a band, TABAGUM EXPUGNATUM In ex., M. DC. LXXVII Bronze, size 26. Struck in commemoration of the final conquest of the island by the French. The obverse of this medal is from the obverse die first described.

Tortola.

TORTOLA is one of the Virgin islands, near the island of Porto Rico. It is but a small affair, in extent only 11½ by 3½ miles. Tortola was first settled by a party of Dutch buccaneers, who in the year 1666 were driven out by English freebooters, the latter taking possession of the island in the name of the king of Great Britain, by whom they were protected and Tortola annexed to the government of Leeward islands.



Tortola possesses but one coin. It is a triangular fragment of a Spa-

nish dollar bearing on one side the counterstamp TORTOLA in rude characters, on the other several impressions of the letter S. It is perhaps the rarest among the West Indian coins.

The Cabinet of a Mexican. [

BY THE MEXICAN.

(Continued from page 44).

The short reign of Ferdinand VI., (1746-1759), brought no change to the Mexican coinage. It was not an era of changes; bowed down beneath the iron yoke of Spanish tyranny, the Mexican of the 18th century, was forced to accept things as he found them—to introduce changes meant simple death. No foreigner of any other than the Spanish nation was permitted to enter the country at all. No native could own a ship, or engage in any commerce except with Spaniards. No manufactures, except such as supplied the daily wants of the people, were permitted, and were either in, or controlled by Spanish hands. To educate youth outside of the ecclesiastical establishments was positively prohibited; no industry save mining, the cultivation of the soil and the herding of cattle was permitted, and such of the profits arising from these as were not wrested from this unfortunate people by their task masters, speedily fell into the pouch of the priest, or some lazy monk. Is it any wonder our condition is behind that of your prosperous country? You in the United States condemn our ignorance, and sneer at our revolutions. It is true that we are both ignorant and quarrelsome, but we now have the means of acquiring knowledge as a result of our revolutions and though quarrelsome at last we are free.

But to return to my cabinet—I find in the drawer devoted to the coins of Ferdinand VI., *medios*, *reales*, *pesetas*, *tostones* and *pesos* corresponding in size with your *half dime*, *dime*, *quarter dollar*, *half dollar* and *dollar*. I will describe one of each giving the different dates in my possession.

No. 9.—Obv. FRD. VI. D. G. HISP. ET IND. R. Crowned arms of Castile and Leon; in the centre of the four shields, three lilies; below, in the angle of the two lower shields, a pomegranate. Rev. VTRA—QUE—VNVM Two crowned pillars resting upon the sea, with the motto: PL—VL (PLUS ULTRA). To the left, M^o; to the right M(edio). In ex., 1748. *Medio*. I have also *medios* bearing dates 1752, 1753, 1754, 1757, 1758 and 1759. Strangely enough I have several coins bearing the date 1760, one year after the termination

of the reign, a medio among the rest. It was the custom in Mexico to keep on using the name of one monarch until another was formally proclaimed.

No. 10.—Obv. FRD. VI. D. G. HISP. ET. IND. R. Arms as on last, dividing R(eal)—1. Rev. Same as last. *Real*. Also *reales* dated 1752, and 1753. *Reales* of this reign, I have found very scarce.

No. 11.—Obv. FRD. VI. D. G. HISP. ET IND. R. Arms same as preceding, dividing R—2. Rev. Similar to preceding. Pillars divide M°—M. In ex., 1747. *Peseta*. Also *pesetas* of 1750, 1751, 1753, 1756, 1757 and 1759.

No. 12.—Obv. FERDND. VI. D. G. HISPAN. ET IND. REX. Arms as before, dividing M° | M—4. Rev. VTRAQUE VNVM Pillars with motto PLVS—VLTR divide M°—M° In ex., 1758. *Toston*, or piece of 4 *Reales*. I only have one other *toston*, which bears date 1760.

No. 13.—Obv. FERDND. VI. D. G. HISPAN. ET IND. REX. Arms divide M° | F—8 Rev. Similar to last. Pillars divide M°—M° In ex., 1750. *Peso*. I have also *pesos* of 1754, 1755, 1756, 1758, 1759, and 1760.

We now enter upon the twenty-eight years reign of Charles III. (1760–88), an era exceedingly prolific in Mexican coins and medals. The coins are divided into two types. The contents of my cabinet belonging to the first type are as follows :

No. 14.—Obv. CAR. III. D. G. HISP. Arms as before. Rev. Pillars divide .M°.—M. In ex., 1763. *Medio*. Additional dates : 1764 and 1765.

No. 15.—*Real*, in every way similar to the *medio*, bearing date 1760. I have two others of this type ; dates, 1762 and 1768.

No. 16.—*Peseta*, in every way similar, bearing date 1763. I have one other *peseta* of the first type ; date, 1766, but no *toston*.



No. 17.—Obv. CAROLVS. III. D. G. HISPAN. ET IND. REX. Crowned arms of Castile and Leon as before, dividing M° | F—8 Rev.

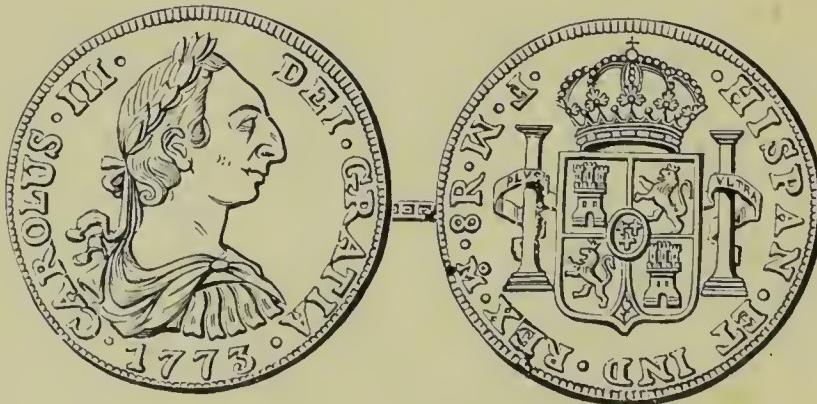
VTRAQUE VNUM Pillars divide M^o—M^o In ex., 1764. Peso.
Additional dates : 1765, 1768 and 1769.

The second type of the coinage of Charles III. differs from all which preceded it. Now for the first time in the annals of Mexican coinage, the king's head appears stamped upon the silver money, while on the reverse the arms of Castile and Leon and the pillars of Hercules are found combined. It is a head of remarkable character, the forehead sloping back from the point of the nose to the apex of the skull at an angle of 45 degrees. It is the typical head of the idiot or the imbecile. If any one doubts that it indicated truly the character of the man, let him read the history of Spain during this reign, particularly in relation to its colonial policy, and learn as he reads.

No. 18.—Obv. . CAROLVS. III. DEI. GRATIA. Bust of the king to right. In ex., 1773. Rev. . HISPAN. ET IND. R W^o N^o I. Crowned arms of Castile and Leon between the pillars, around which is wound a scroll, bearing the old motto, PLVS—VLTRA. Medio. Additional dates: 1774, 1775, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, and 1786.

No. 19.—Obv. . CAROLUS. III. DEI. GRATIA. Bust to right. In ex., 1773. Rev. . HISPAN. ET. IND. REX. W^o N^o I. Arms as in last. Real. Additional dates : 1780, 1781 and 1782.

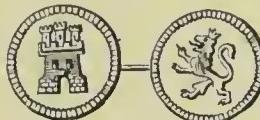
No. 20.—Obv. CAROLUS. III. DEI. GRATIA. Bust to right. In ex., 1776. Rev. . HISPAN. ET. IND. REX. M^o 2 R. F. M. Peseta. Additional dates : 1777, 1778, 1781, 1782, 1783 and 1784. I never saw a toston of this reign and doubts if one exists.



No. 21.—Obv. CAROLUS. III. DEI. GRATIA. Bust to right. In ex., 1773. Rev. . HISPAN. ET IND. REX. W^o 8 R W^o I. Crowned arms between pillars as in preceding. Peso. Additional dates : 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1785 and 1788.

Charles IV. ascended the throne of Spain in 1789, reigning until 1808. This was the most prolific period for the proclamation medals,

many of which were the work of eminent artists and exceedingly beautiful. I have a large number in my cabinet, but being in no sense coins omit all description here. In type the coinage of this monarch followed closely the second type of his predecessor. His coins are very numerous and are easily obtained in good preservation. My cabinet possesses the following :

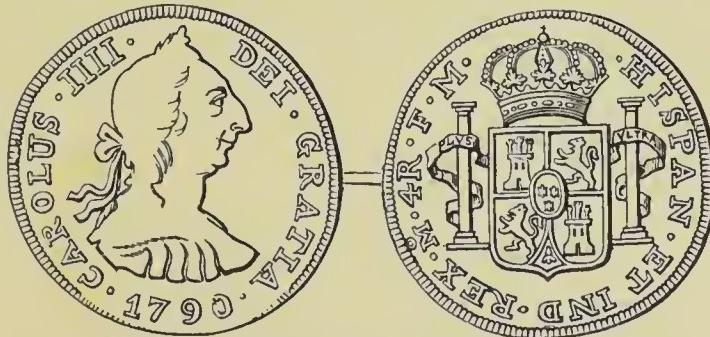


No. 22.—Obv. A castle—arms of Castile. Rev. A lion—arms of Leon. *Cuartino*, or *Quarter Real*. This *cuartino*, though bearing neither date nor mint-mark, I am informed on good authority emanated from the Mexican mint during the reign of Charles IV. There are several varying die impressions, but only one type. A similar piece occurs under the succeeding reign bearing both date and mint-mark. I have also others bearing dates 1792, 1793, 1795, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802 and 1803.

No. 23.—Obv. .CAROLUS. IIII. DEI. GRATIA. Bust to right. In ex., 1797. Rev. .HISPAN. ET. IND. R. M°. F. M. Arms as in second type of preceding reign. *Medio*. Additional dates : 1798, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1805, 1806 and 1807.

No. 24.—Obv. .CAROLUS. IIII. DEI. GRATIA. Bust to right. In ex., 1800. Rev. .HISPAN. ET. IND. REX. M°. 1 R. F. M. Crowned arms between pillars as before. *Real*. Additional date : 1801, with mintmark, M° 1 R. F. T.

No. 25.—Obv. .CAROLUS. IV. DEI. GRATIA. Bust to right. In ex., 1790. Rev. .HISPAN. ET IND. REX M° 2 R. F. M. Arms as before. *Peseta*. Additional dates : 1802 and 1805.



No. 26.—Obv. .CAROLUS. IIII. DEI. GRATIA. Bust to right with face even more idiotic than that of his predecessor. In ex., 1790. Rev. .HISPAN. ET IND. REX. M°. 4 R. F. M. Crowned

arms between pillars as before. *Toston*. Additional date: 1796. There were undoubtedly *tostones* coined during other years of this reign, but it has never been my fortune to meet with any; nor is this strange when we stop to consider how little of her silver Mexico retained. Tons upon tons were shipped to the mother country, while in return came the wretched "cobs" of preceding reigns for circulation among a silver producing people, and even these were few and far between.

No. 27.—Obv. . CAROLUS. IV. DEI. GRATIA. Bust to right. In ex., 1790. Rev. . HISPAN. ET IND. REX. M^o. 8 R. F. M. Crowned arms same as preceding. *Peso*.



No. 28.—Obv. . CAROLUS. IIII. DEI. GRATIA. Bust to right. In ex., 1791. Rev. . HISPAN. ET IND. REX. M^o 8 R. F. M. Arms as before. *Peso*. Additional dates of the "Carolus IIII." type: 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1799, 1804, 1805, 1806 and 1807.

No. 29.—Obv. CAROL. IIII. D. G. HISP. ET IND R: Armed bust to right wearing a mantel and the order of the Golden Fleece. In ex., 1793. Rev. . IN. UTROQ. FELIX. AUSPICE. DEO. Crowned arms of Spain dividing 8—S Below the arms, the order of the Golden Fleece. In ex., M^o. Gold *Onza*, or piece of 8 *Scudos*, equivalent to 16 *Pesos*.

(To be continued).

Colonial Tokens.

It is our purpose under the above caption to take a detailed glance at the various tokens issued in the American colonies. We shall draw the line strictly at specimens emanating from private corporations and individuals, excluding every coin of governmental issue. Very

little new information can be looked for in an article of this character. We propose to group the colonial tokens as a matter of convenience to our readers, and we will mention right here that our facts are, for the most part, derived from Mr. Crosby's excellent work, the *Early Coins of America*. Even with the owners of this exhaustive treatise we flatter ourselves that our efforts may find favor, owing to the peculiar arrangement and obscure method of description adopted by Mr. Crosby which renders the full understanding of different dies a long and tedious task.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The only token of this colony was issued by William Moulton in 1776, and was legalized by the House of Representatives on March 13th, the same year.

No. 1.—Obv. AMERICAN LIBERTY Before and after the word "American" are three pellets arranged triangularly. In the field **W. M.**

Rev. A pine tree standing upon a slight elevation, dividing 17—76. The whole surrounded by 41 pellets as represented in Crosby's book. This piece was exhumed by a laborer who was digging in a sand bank at Portsmouth. At the time Mr. Crosby wrote [1875] it was still in the possession of the finder, and is said to be much worn and defaced.

MASSACHUSETTS.

There are two tokens of the Massachusetts colony, the famous "New England Elephant" and the "New England Stiver"; both are of the highest degree of rarity and the former may, perhaps, be termed the *rarest colonial*, although, unless one courts contradiction, this is an unsafe statement to make of any specimen of a series embracing so many rare and high-priced coins.

No. 2.—Obv. An elephant of bad artistic design standing to left.

Rev. GOD : | PRESERVE | NEW : | ENGLAND : | 1694. Border, milled; edge, plain. Size 18½.

No. 3.—Obv. Two lions; the upper facing left, the lower inverted and facing right. Lions divide: $\frac{I}{V} - \frac{S}{C}$ Border, deeply milled.

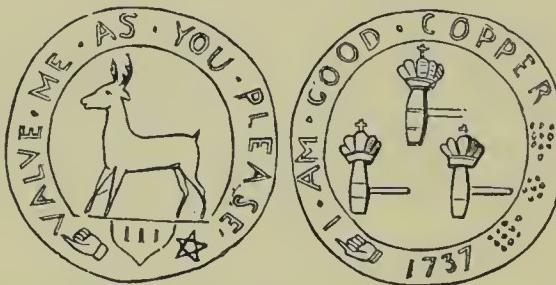
Rev. NEW | ENGLA | ND. | W Edge, plain. Copper, size 12.

The letters on the obverse of this token are generally supposed to signify I s(tiver) V(an) C(onnecticut), and there is little doubt that such is the correct rendering. Crosby suggests I S Van C as the initials of some Dutch trader. Had Mr. C. taken the pains to study Dutch copper coins of the period, he probably would not have made the suggestion, as indications of value entirely similar to that appearing on

this token frequently occur. All that can be said of the piece is that it probably emanated from the Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam, and was used for trade purposes among their nearest New England neighbors, the merchants of the Connecticut colony. Only one specimen is known, which is in the collection of Mr. Lorin G. Parmelee of Boston, Mass.

CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut tokens form one of the most highly prized divisions of the Colonial series. They were the issue of John Higley, of Granby, and were made from metal obtained from mines at "Copper Hill," then part of the town of Simsbury. The issue continued about three years and was never recognized by the authorities. Specimens exist bearing dates 1737 and 1739. There is no record of any issue in 1738. Crosby mentions four distinct types presenting several slight variations of die. Their description is as follows :



No. 4.—Obv. VALVE. ME. AS. YOU. PLEASE. A deer standing upon a ground to left. Beneath the ground, III within an ornamental enclosure. Beneath the enclosure, a crescent; to the right, a pentagonal figure; to the left, a hand.

Rev. I. AM. GOOD. COPPER. 1737. between a hand and an ornament made up of seven pellets between two triangular figures. Three crowned hammers in the field. Size 18. But one specimen known, being that in the cabinet of Mr. Parmelee.

No. 5.—Obv. THE. VALVE OF THREE. PENCE. Preceding the legend is a hand with a pellet before it. A deer standing upon a ground to left.

Rev. CONNECTICVT. 1737. The pentagonal figure before "Connecticut," a crescent after the date. Three crowned hammers in the field.

No. 6.—Obv. Similar to last; the position of the ground lines beneath the deer are different and the word "three" is further removed from the raised circular line which encloses the deer.

Rev. Same as last. Size 18. Crosby had heard of four specimens of this type, but is only able to locate two, those in the possession of Mr. Parmelee, and Mr. Wm. S. Appleton, Boston, Mass.

No. 7.—Obv. Same as No. 5.

Rev. Similar to No. 4, the legend being differently spaced, the dividing periods being nearly in the centre between the words. Size 18.

No. 8.—Obv. VALUE. ME. AS. YOU. PLEASE. A deer standing upon a ground to left. Above the deer, to the right, the crescent moon. Beneath the ground, III within an ornamental enclosure. Beneath the enclosure, a crescent; to the right, a pentagonal figure; to the left, a hand. The letters *p* and *l* in *please* close together; the *l* low and inclined toward the left. The tops of the numerals III do not touch the ground line.

Rev. J. CUT. MY. WAY. THROUGH. a hand. In the field, a broad axe. Size 18.

No. 9.—Obv. Similar to last. The letters *p* and *l* in *please* evenly spaced. The tops of the first and third numerals touch the ground line.

Rev. Same as last. Size 18.

No. 10.—Obv. Similar to No. 8. The letters *plea* in *please* are widely spaced and the tops of the second and third numerals touch the ground line.

Rev. Same as No. 8. Size 18.

No. 11.—Obv. Same as No. 8.

Rev. Same as No. 7. Size 18. Three specimens known to Crosby.

No. 12.—Obv. Same as No. 9.

Rev. J. CUT. MY. WAY. THROUGH. 1739. Size 18.

No. 13.—Obv. Same as No. 10.

Rev. J. CUT. MY. WAY. THROUGH. 1739. Size 18.

The edges of these tokens are all plain and the borders all milled. Their weight varies from 122 to 170 grains. Specimens are sometimes found which appear to have been double struck at one point on the edge, causing the *v* in *value* to appear as though intended for a *w*, making the legend read *walue*. This is regarded by Crosby as an accident. When one considers the ignorance which prevailed in the colonies during the last century in the matter of spelling, it seems to us an open question whether this was not the *original* die, afterward corrected when the blunder was discovered. If there was really a double impression, it ought to show itself in some other portion of the coin, which is not the case.

Crosby gives us the following history of these tokens on information drawn from Phelps' *History of the Copper Mines at Granby*.

"This coin is said to have passed for two and six pence (forty-two cents), in paper currency, it is presumed, though composed chiefly, if not entirely, of copper. These coppers, owing to the fine quality of the metal of which they were composed, were much in favor as an

alloy for gold ; and it is probably due in part to this cause that they are now so extremely rare. We are informed of an old goldsmith, aged about seventy-two years, that during his apprenticeship, his master excused himself for not having finished a string of gold beads at the time appointed as he was unable to find a Higley copper with which to alloy the gold ; thus indicating that they were not easily obtained sixty years ago. We have heard it related of Higley that being a frequent visitor at the public house where at that time liquors were a common and unprohibited article of traffic, he was accustomed to pay his *scot* in his own coin, and the coffers of the dram-seller soon became overburdened with this kind of cash (an experience not at all likely to cause trouble to collectors of the present day), of the type which proclaims its own value to be equal to what was then the price of a potation—three pence. When complaint was made to Higley upon his next application for entertainment, which was after a somewhat longer absence than was usual with him, he presented coppers bearing the words ‘Value me as you please, I am good copper.’

“Whether this change of base facilitated the designs of the ancient coiner or not, we have never been informed ; sure we are, however, that should he be aware of the immense appreciation in the value of his copper since that day, it would amply reward him for the insulting conduct of the publican. We cannot vouch for the truth of this legend, but we believe those first issued bore the words : ‘the value of three pence ;’ and, whatever the cause, subsequent issues more modestly requested the public to value them according to their own ideas of propriety, although they did not refrain from afterward proclaiming their own merits. **

“After 1721, when a division of the mining lands took place among the lessees [of Newgate prison at Granby] each company worked at separate mines, all situated upon Copper Hill, and—excepting Higley’s—all within the compass of less than one mile. At Higley’s mine, which lies about a mile and a half south of this, extensive old workings exist, though commenced at a later period than the others. Mr. Edmund Quincy, of Boston, had a company of miners working at this place at the breaking out of the war of the revolution, soon after which the works were abandoned.

“At a session of the General Assembly in October, 1773, an act was passed constituting the subterraneous caverns and buildings in the copper mines in Simsbury a public gaol and workhouse for the use of the colony, to which was given the name of *Newgate Prison*. The prisoners were to be employed in mining. The crimes which by the Act subjected offenders to confinement and labor in the prisons were burglary, horse-stealing and counterfeiting the public bills or coins, or making instruments or dies therefor. As a prison this

locality appears to have been no less a failure than it was as a mining speculation. The buildings were three times destroyed by fire and revolts, and violence and escapes were of frequent occurrence up to the time of its abandonment in 1827, when it had been in use as a prison for upward of fifty years."

At the sale of Mr. Crosby's private collection, June 27-29, 1883, the following prices were realized for specimens of the Higley tokens.

No. 5, sold for \$62. No. 9, \$80. No. 11, \$50. No. 10, \$25. No. 12, \$68. Very similar prices were realized in the Bushnell sale.

As an evidence that the profit to be gained in coining native copper had been seen by other eyes than those of the ingenious Mr. Higley, let us note the fact that in 1739 a petition was presented by John Read, of Boston, to the General Court of Connecticut, praying their aid in obtaining a patent from the crown for the coinage of copper money from the metal produced from the native ores of that state. The profits of this coinage were to be secured to him, he defraying all expenses whether successful or otherwise. In this document the petitioner says : "I have considered & apprehend the present & best expedient will be the Coining of English half pence & farthings out of the Copper produced in Connecticut of Sterling value, make that the standard of all your money, call in all y^e old bills & emit so many new only as at y^e different value shall equal those called in, make a bank of y^e new bills and Copper money payable on demand one half in bills now to be renewed and redeemable at y^e periods you have already set (which shall then be redeemed with copper money) & the other half in Copper money, which in a short compass of time may be effected & will establish & forever preserve the value of your bills against all factors, Stock-jobbers and chances whatsoever, etc., etc."

(To be continued).

Numismatic Notes.

—Mr. N. P. Pehrson, New York city, the well-known collector of Scandinavian coins, has recently added two historic metals by Loos to his large and rapidly increasing cabinet.

—We have met with a new reverse die of the Globe Insurance token. It follows No. 94 of the JOURNAL list, and is thus described : The United States flag upon a pole, floating to left ; surrounding is the legend : LONG MAY IT WAVE and thirteen stars. The metal is brass.

—We recently came into possession of a token of the city of New York unpublished in our list. It is described as follows :—Obv. * BALT. & OHIO R. R. * OFFICES : | 315 BROADWAY, N. Y. A

horseshoe in the field. Within the horseshoe: HERE'S LUCK Rev. CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST LOUIS, PITTSBURG. * encircling VIA | WASHINGTON | to The word Washington is upon a scroll. Size 17 $\frac{1}{2}$. Metals: copper and copper silver plated. The token bears every evidence of having been struck previous to 1860. If any of our readers have seen the piece or know its history, the JOURNAL will be pleased to assist in sharing their knowledge with the fraternity.

An Ancient Account of Ancient Money.

In a curious old volume entitled the *Antiquities of Rome*, by Basil Kennet, London, 1731, is the following oddly worded account of the money of the ancient Romans.

"In enquiring into the Difference and Value of *Roman Coins*, we may begin with the lowest Sort, that of Brass. The *Æs* then, or most ancient Money was first stamp'd by *Servius Tullius*, whereas formerly it was distinguish'd only by Weight, and not by any Image. The first Image was that of *Pecus*, or small Cattle, whence it took the name *Pecunia*. Afterwards it had on one Side the Beak of a Shippe, on the other a *Janus*; and such were the Stamps of the *As*; for as for the *Triens*, *Quadrans*, and *Sextans*, they had the Impression of a Boat upon them. A long Time did the Romans use this and no other Money till after the War with *Pyrrhus* A. U. C. 484, five Years before the first *Punick War*, Silver began to be coin'd. The Stamps upon the Silver *Denarii* are for the most Part Waggons with two or Four Beasts in them on the One Side, and on the Reverse the Head of *Rome*, with the Helmet. The *Victoriati* have the Image of Victory sitting, the *Sestertii* usually *Castor* and *Pollux* on the One Side, and both on the Reverse the Image of the City; so the Custom continu'd during the Commonwealth. Augustus caus'd a *Capricorn* to be set upon his Coin, and the succeeding Emperors ordinarily their own Effigies: Last of all came up Coin of Gold, which was first stamp'd, sixty-two Years after that of Silver, in the Consulship of M. Livius Salinator, with the same Stamp and Images.

Answers to Correspondents.

C. J. V., Chicago, Ill.—The medal to which you refer is of the class known in England under the title of "Visitation medals." It commemorates the visit of Louis Philippe and his family to the mint. The translation of the legend is "Louis Philippe I., King of the French. Marie Amelia, Queen of the French. The royal family visited the mint on the 8th of November 1848. Charter of 1830." Whoever catalogued this as a "marriage medal" is an ignoramus.

The Cents of the United States.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, one of the earliest subjects which engaged the attention of the Continental Congress was the establishment of a standard coinage, which should supersede the Colonial paper issues and the clipped and worn Spanish silver coins which circulated throughout the country ; and, more particularly, the innumerable counterfeit English half pennies which had long clogged the tills of retail merchants, growing to be a positive nuisance, and which being of short weight and redeemable nowhere, formed a decided tax upon trade. The accomplishment of this desirable object was attended with much difficulty, and a full decade was destined to elapse subsequent to the establishment of peace between England and her colonies ere the foundations of a National coinage were finally laid. Meanwhile the newly formed states and private individuals were busy. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey and Virginia all issued copper coins of about the size and weight of the English half penny ; in addition to which speculative persons struck tokens and so-called patterns, some under state sanction, others not, and these, during the ten years between 1783 and 1793, were circulated with more or less freedom throughout the United States.

The year 1793 put a period to this irregular state of affairs, and became notable as marking the beginning of our National coinage by the issue of a copper coin under the name of *Cent* ; a cognomen for a copper standard which during the following century was destined to extend itself under numerous varying forms among many of the nations of the civilized world.

The origin of the cent is to be found fully described in *Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia, February 9, 1791, being embodied in the report of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. Such matter as relates directly to the coinage of the cent found in that report we offer herewith :

"With regard to the number of different pieces which shall compose the coins of the United States, two things are to be consulted, convenience of circulation and cheapness of the coinage. The first ought to be sacrificed to the last ; but, as far as they can be reconciled to each other, it is desirable to do it. Numerous small, if not too minute, subdivisions assist circulation, but the multiplication of the smaller kinds increases the expense. ** The following [coins] it is conceived will be sufficient in the commencement. One gold piece equal in weight or value to two units or dollars. One gold piece equal to a tenth part of the former, which shall be a unit or dollar. One silver piece, which shall also be a unit or dollar. One copper piece,

which shall be of the value of a hundredth part of a dollar. One other copper piece, which shall be of half the value of the former. The largest copper piece will nearly answer to the half penny sterling, the smallest, of course, to the farthing. Pieces of very small value are a great accommodation and the means of beneficial economy to the poor, by enabling them to purchase in small quantities, and at a more reasonable rate the necessaries of which they stand in need. If they are only cents, the lowest price for any portion of a vendible commodity, however inconsiderable in quantity, will be a cent; if they are half cents, it will be a half cent; and, in a great number of cases, exactly the same things will be sold for a half cent, which, if there were none, would cost a cent. ** The dollar is recommended by its correspondence with the present coin of that name, the Spanish American piece of *eight reales*, for which it is designed to be a substitute which will facilitate its ready adoption as such in the minds of citizens. The *disme*, or tenth, the *cent*, or hundredth, the *mille*, or thousandth, are proper because they express the proportions they are intended to designate. ** The word *cent*, being already in use in various transactions and instruments, will, without much difficulty be understood as the hundredth, and the half cent, of course, as the two hundredth part. ** It is conceived that the weight of the cent may be *eleven pennyweight*, which will about correspond with the value of the copper and the expense of coinage. This will be to conform to the rule of intrinsic value, as far as regard to the convenient size of the coins will permit; and the deduction of the expense of coinage in that case will be the more proper as the copper coins which have been current hitherto have passed till lately for much more than their intrinsic value. Taking the weight as has been suggested, the size of the cent may be very nearly that of the piece herewith transmitted, which weighs 10 *dwt.* 11 *grs.* 10 *m.* Two-thirds the diameter of the cent will suffice for the diameter of the half cent."

Such, in condensed form, was the result of the ten years' deliberation of Congress concerning the establishment of our National coinage. During the century to follow, the issue of cents was destined to continue; and, as these coins form the basis of the greater proportion of the cabinets of our American collectors, it seems highly desirable that some properly tabulated list of dates and varying dies should be issued for their guidance. By no publication or individual has this ever been attempted with anything even approaching completeness save the *Coin Collector's Journal* alone. This list began in 1879 and was continued until 1883, describing all then known types and varieties of the United States cents, between the years 1793 and 1857. At the request of a large number of our subscribers, we have decided to traverse this field a second time, employing all valuable material

contained in our previous list, with the addition of such new data as may subsequently have been brought to light. The arrangement will be by consecutive numbering, reverse varieties to be designated by letters. Preceding the description of the cents of each year will be explanatory remarks upon types, while such notes and comments will follow as may be deemed appropriate. The degree of rarity will be indicated by the letter R with superior figures attached, ranging from R¹ to R⁸. That is, R¹ designates a variety which is entirely common, R⁸ rarity in the highest degree. A particularly valuable feature will be the illustrations which have been especially engraved for the work in hand from the best specimens in existence. In the preparation of the illustrations neither time or expense has been spared, and in the majority of instances, they will be found to correspond accurately with the descriptions; all omissions and variations, of which unfortunately there are a few, will be carefully noted in the text.

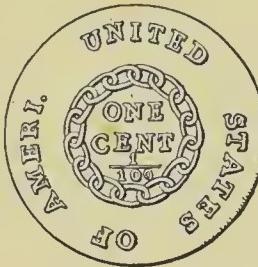
The value of a list of the cents of the United States thus illustrated cannot be over-estimated. It meets a want long experienced by collectors, and, when completed, will form a guide to that typical coin of our country without whose aid no cabinet can be properly arranged.

1793.

There are three types of the cent of 1793. To these have become attached the names *Chain*, *Wreath* and *Liberty Cap*. We will now describe the varying dies under their respective heads.



No. 1.



REV. A.

CHAIN CENTS.

No. 1.—Obv. Head of Liberty to right. Above the head, LIBERTY In ex., 1793 The head presents a face not unhandsome, but with forehead highly receding. The hair is cut short, and hangs dishevelled as though facing a strong gale. The lowest lock points to the figure 1 in date. The letters in LIBERTY are regular and evenly spaced. The date is widely spaced, the figure 9 being slightly below the upper line of the 3.

Rev.—Rev. A.—UNITED STATES OF AMERI. Within a chain of fifteen links: ONE | CENT | $\frac{1}{100}$. A dot between the E and N just below the

upper line of those letters—not represented in the illustration.

Edge.—A slender vine with leaves and bars arranged in alternate sections. R⁶.

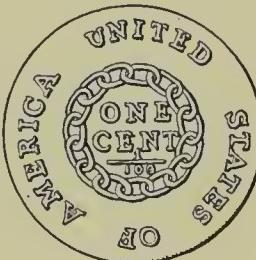
No. 2.—Obv. Same as No. 1.

Rev.—Rev. B. (See No. 3).

Edge.—A vine and bars. R⁴.



NO. 3.



REV. B.



NO. 4.

No. 3.—Obv. Head of Liberty to right. Above the head, LIBERTY In ex., 1793. The head presents a countenance of more character than last; the hair is finer and hangs well to the left of the figure 1 in date; the extreme point of the neck is nearly above the figure 3. The word LIBERTY is composed of letters of uneven size widely spaced. The R in LIBERTY is larger than its fellows and stands above the upper line. The date is bold, but unevenly spaced, the 9 and 3 being closer than the 1 and 7.

Rev.—Rev. B.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Within a chain of fifteen links, ONE | CENT | $\frac{1}{100}$

Edge.—A vine and bars. R³.

No. 4.—Obv. Head of Liberty to right. Above the head, LIBERTY. In ex., 1793. The face is less pleasing than in No. 3; the hair is abundant and long, extending nearer to the rim than represented in the illustration. The letters in the word LIBERTY are barely spaced at all, the L being slightly below the upper line; there is a period after y. The date is arranged much the same as No. 3, the figure 9 and 3 are even closer; there is a period after the 3.

Rev.—Rev. B.

Edge.—A vine and bars. R⁴.

These cents are all struck upon thick planchets and vary in size from 25 to 27½ millimeters, or from 16 to 16½ on the American scale.

(To be continued).

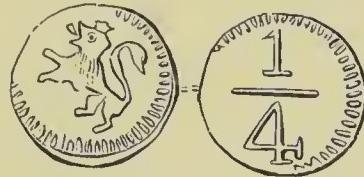
The Cabinet of a Mexican.

BY THE MEXICAN.

(Continued from page 58).

The reign of Ferdinand VII. began in 1808, was broken by the occupation of the throne by Joseph Napoleon, and terminated, so far as Mexico was concerned, with the revolution of 1822. The coins of this monarch struck at the Mexican mint are so numerous that I have only preserved typical specimens covering as many dates as have come to my notice. Proclamation pieces are also abundant, some being of rude workmanship, others exceedingly beautiful. With these medals my cabinet is well supplied, but falling outside the limits assigned to my communication to your excellent publication cannot be mentioned here.

The first coin which now commands our attention, marks the introduction of copper into the currency of Mexico. It is a rude piece without date, probably having origin during the troublous times in the latter part of the reign.



No. 30.—Obv. A crowned lion rampant to left. Rev. $\frac{1}{4}$ Copper. *Cuartilla*.

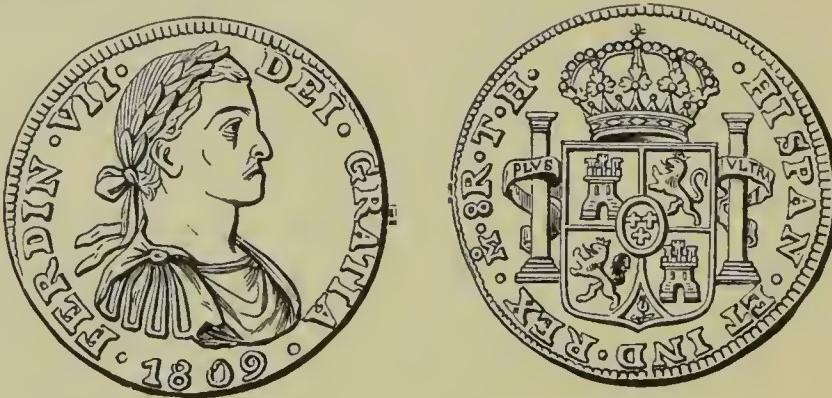
No. 31.—Obv. Crowned arms of Castille and Leon. Rev. $\frac{1}{4}$ Copper. *Double Cuartilla*.

No. 32.—Obv. Same as last. Rev. $\frac{1}{4}$ Copper. *Double Cuartilla*.

Of the year 1808, I have no regular coins, my silver series beginning with the little *Cuartino* of 1809.

No. 33.—Obv. A castle dividing M°—4 Rev. Crowned lion to left. Silver, *Cuartino*. I have also *Cuartinos* of 1810, 1812 and 1815.

No. 34.—Obv. .FERDIN. VII. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right. In ex., 1809. Rev. .HISPAN. ET IND. REX. M°. 1 R. T. H. Crowned arms of Spain between the pillars of Hercules, as previously described. Silver. *Real*. I have also a peseta, in every way similar except as to size and denominational mark on reverse.



No. 35.—Obv. . FERDIN. VII. DEI. GRATIA. Bust to right. In ex., 1809. Rev. . HISPAN. ET IND. REX. M°. 8 R. T. H. Crowned arms of Spain, as above. Silver. *Peso*. I have similar pesos bearing dates 1810 and 1811; also one of 1809 which differs in the reverse legend, having H. I. after the 8 R.

No. 36.—Obv. . FERDIN. VII. DEI. GRATIA. Bust to right. Rev. . HISPAN. ET IND. REX. M°. 2 R. T. H. Silver. *Peseta*. I have a peseta of 1811.

Of the years 1811 and 1812 I have the issues of the Central Junta which had assumed charge of affairs in Mexico, commonly styled the "Vargas coinage."

No. 37.—Obv. . FERDIN. VII. DEI. GRATIA. 1811. An eagle standing upon the nopal plant which rests on a section of the great Mexican aqueduct. Rev. + PROVICION. POR. LA. SUPREMA. JUNTA. DE. AMERICA. A hand holding a bow and arrow, a quiver of arrows, spear and lasso.

No. 38.—Obv. VICE. FERD. VII. DEI. GRATIA. ET. The eagle on the nopal as before, but of smaller design, the aqueduct being within the legend which surrounds the field. In ex., 1812. Rev. S. P. CONG. NAT. IND. GUV. T. S. M°. Implements of Mexican warfare, as above. Silver. *Half Real*.

No. 39.—Obv. VICE. FERD. VII. DEI. GRATIA. ET. Device as above. In ex., 1812. Rev. S. P. CONG. NAT. IND. GUV. T 1 R. S. M.* Device as above, Silver. *Real*.

No. 40.—Obv. . VICE. FERD. VII. DEI. GRATIA. ET. Device as above. In ex., 1812. Rev. S. P. CONG. NAT. IND. GUV. T 8 R. S. M. + Silver. *Peso*.

*In 1818, the regular coinage begins again.

No. 41.—Obv. . FERDIN VII. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right. In ex., 1813. Rev. . HISPAN. ET IND. R. M° T. H. Crowned arms of Spain.

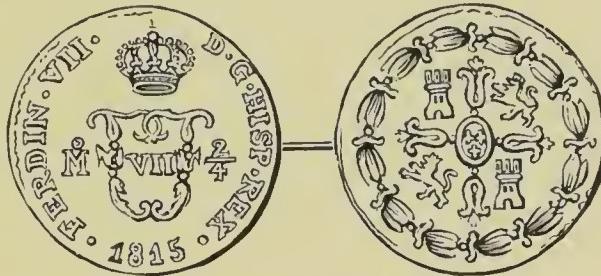
Silver. *Medio.* I have another medio of this date with I. I. following the M^o.

Of the year 1814 I have a medio of the "I. I." variety, and a peso possessing the same peculiarity of legend; likewise several copper coins which I shall now describe.

No. 42.—Obv. . FERDIN. VII. D. G. HISP. REX. VII within a crowned enclosure which divides M^o— $\frac{1}{8}$. In ex., 1814. Rev. Arms of Spain within a wreath. Copper. *Octavo.*

No. 43.—Obv. . FERDIN. VII. D. G. HISP. REX. Device as in last, dividing M^o— $\frac{1}{4}$. In ex., 1814. Rev. Arms of Spain within a wreath. Copper. *Cuartilla.*

No. 44.—Obv. . FERDIN. VII. D. G. HISP. REX. Device as in last, dividing M^o— $\frac{2}{4}$. In ex., 1814. Rev. Arms of Spain within a wreath. Copper. *Double Cuartilla.*



I have double cuartillas of this type bearing dates 1815, 1816 and 1821. I only find one other cuartilla of the type in my cabinet. Its date is 1815.

The coinage of 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820 and 1821 is entirely in the style of the peso of 1809, which I have illustrated. I have a full line in all the varying denominations except the toston which is missing during this reign. The reverse legends for the most part have "I. I." after the M^o. With the year 1821, the Spanish coinage of the Mexican mint comes to an end. On the 28th of September, 1821, the revolution which was to free Mexico forever from Spanish tyranny broke out, and after a period of disorder lasting until the 18th of the following May, the reign of the self-styled emperor Iturbide began.

There are two types of the silver coins of Iturbide, the "emperor" Augustin I., and two types of the gold. The dates are 1822 and 1823.

No. 45.—Obv. AUGUST.—DEI. PROV. Head of Iturbide to right. In ex., . M^o. 1822. Rev. MEX. I. IMPERATOR. CONSTITUT. 8. R. I. M. Crowned eagle perched upon a nopal plant. Silver. Peso. This is the peso of the first type. I never saw any minor coins bearing the eagle as it appears upon the reverse of my piece. In



my cabinet are medios, reales and pesetas of 1822, of the second type, the reverse of which I illustrate below.



No. 46.—Obv. AUGUST.—DEI. PROV. Larger and different head of Iturbide to right. In ex., M°. 1822. Rev. MEX. I. IMPERATOR CONSTITUT. 8R. J. M. Crowned eagle perched upon the nopal plant to left, the head turned right. Silver. *Peso.*

No. 47.—Obv. AUGUSTINUS. DEI. PROVIDENTIA. Head of Iturbide to right. In ex., . M°. 1822 Rev. MEX. I. IMPERATOR. CONSTITUT. 8. S. J. M. Crowned eagle perched upon the nopal plant around which lie three quivers of arrows, a bow, etc. Gold. *Onza.*

No. 48.—Obv. AUGUSTINUS DEI PROVIDENTIA. Head of Iturbide to right. In ex., . M°. 1823. Rev. . MEX. I. IMPERATOR. CONSTITUT. 8. S. J. M. Crowned eagle perched upon the nopal plant within an oval shield, at the base of which are two quivers of arrows, spears, etc. Gold. *Onza.*

Don Augustin Iturbide was appointed commander of the Mexican troops in 1820. He was a native of Mexico, but an officer who, during the former revolution, had adhered steadfastly to the interests of the

king. He was implicitly trusted by the viceroy, who immediately confided to his care half a million of dollars destined for embarkation at Acapulco. Iturbide, however, soon showed himself to be possessed of a very different character from that which had been attributed to him. At a place called Iguala, about 120 miles from Mexico, he seized the dollars and inaugurated the second Mexican revolution by publishing a paper in which he proposed to the viceroy that a new form of government should be established independent of the mother country. Various stirring events followed, Iturbide finally returning to Mexico. On the night of May 18, 1822, a revolt broke out among the regular troops of the garrison, who marched to Iturbide's house, and at ten o'clock commenced the shouts of: "Long live Iturbide, Augustin First, Emperor of Mexico!" Under a pretext of a regard for the personal safety of some of the most distinguished members of the Cortes who were known to be opposed to the ambitious views of Iturbide, a private intimation was conveyed to them that their lives would not be safe if they appeared in public. Some of these gentlemen took this advice, and were absent, when, at one o'clock next day, Iturbide was proclaimed Emperor in the midst of a howling mob.

The short reign of Iturbide was marked by perpetual quarrels between the emperor and the Cortes; state after state took up arms against him, and the advocates of a republican form of government were loud in their denunciation of the high-handed manner in which he had seized control of affairs. At last the standard of the republic was openly unfurled at Vera Cruz, and a letter addressed to Iturbide requesting him to abdicate. The request met with refusal and further warfare followed. Soon after the province and city of Puebla joined the number of the enemies of the emperor. The Marquis de Vivanco assumed the government of that place, and organized a strong force.

The partisans of Iturbide continued to desert him, until at length, on the 19th of March, 1823, finding himself entirely abandoned and his situation hopeless, he addressed a letter to the Cortes formally abdicating the throne. In the letter he asked for a fortnight to prepare for his departure from the country. The Cortes refused to admit that he had ever possessed any legal right to the crown which he proposed to abdicate, but generously allowed him a yearly income of \$25,000 for the maintenance of his family and *suite*.

Iturbide was escorted to Antigua, near Vera Cruz, by General Bravo, and on the 10th of May, 1823, embarked on board an English ship chartered to convey him to Leghorn.

(*To be continued*).

Colonial Tokens.

(Continued from page 63).

New York.

In the following description of the tokens of New York, we draw largely upon our own article in Vol. 10 of the JOURNAL, pages 74—77, entitled *Colonial Issues of New York*, which in turn was drawn from the sources credited in our last.

The oldest token of New York is generally believed to be of Dutch origin; it is without date, and is assigned by Crosby and the Boston savants, who regulate the subject of colonial coins, to the seventeenth century.

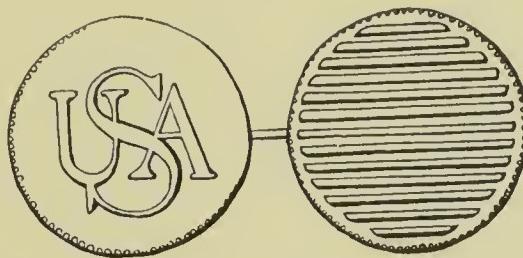


No. 14.—Obv. *NEW. YORKE IN AMERICA.*; following the legend is a scroll. An eagle with spread wings resting upon a branch with a leaf at each end.

Rev. A grove of five palm trees. At the right, a female, with flowing robes, probably intended for Venus. At the left, Cupid running toward the female, with right hand extended, the left bearing a bow. Brass. Size 13. Four specimens known; one in lead generally supposed to be genuine, is, perhaps, a copy of *New Haven* manufacture—certainly a very doubtful piece. This token realized at the Anthon sale, Part V., Oct, 20—22, 1884, \$13.

The *Historical Magazine* for 1861 says of this token: "The style in which it is executed is more Dutch than English, and as the only existing specimen [known at that time] has been preserved in Holland, it is probable that the dies were originally cut there. There is no date upon the token, but it evidently belongs to the period between 1664 when the name NEW YORKE was first adopted, and 1710, after which it was rarely spelled with an e. It should be probably referred to the latter part of this period, for the currency of the colonies was then in a very unsettled state, and the amount in circulation was not adequate to the wants of trade. 'In Massachusetts, early in 1701, not a few individuals stamped pieces of brass and tin, and palmed them on the community at a penny each' *** It is not unlikely then that at some time bet-

ween 1700 and 1706 there was in New York, as we know there was in other American colonies, deficiency of cash, to supply which and perhaps somewhat to regulate the unsettled currency, the dies of our coin were prepared in Holland, possibly at the instance of some Dutch inhabitant of New York, but were used to strike nothing more offensive to the sovereign's right of coining than this harmless trial piece in soft metal."



No. 15.—Obv. U S A in monogram. Milled border.

Rev. Thirteen horizontal bars. Milled border. Copper. Edge, plain; size 15½.

No. 16.—Obv. Monogram similar to last, but the letters exhibit slight differences in position; notably the tail of the S pauses abruptly at the base of the U, whereas in No. 15 it passes over upon the U.

Rev. Thirteen horizontal bars of a slightly different style from last. The borders are milled, but more unevenly than on the preceding piece, which is not esteemed so rare as this. Copper. Edge, plain; size 15½.

The "Bar Cent," as this singular token is usually called, is credited, upon the unreliable authority of the late Charles I. Bushnell, to one of the Wyons, at Birmingham, England. The device U S A was upon the old Continental buttons, which offered the model for this coin. The same authority assigns the piece to New York city, where he claims it first made its appearance in the month of November, 1785. The value of the Bar cent—if it ever had any—has been entirely destroyed by the large circulation of counterfeits, said to have been made by a die-sinker named Bolen, in Springfield, Mass. To this person is also ascribed a different type, bearing on the obverse a smaller monogram U S A. There are many well-informed numismatists who repudiate the Bar cent entirely as a colonial or early state issue, and regard it as a work of recent date. The writer, who for twenty-four years has been actively engaged in coin collecting, is free to confess that he never saw a Bar cent which he believed to be a genuine colonial. There are many who think differently, with whom we will not attempt to dispute. A Bar cent "guaranteed original" sold in the

McCoy sale, May 17—21, 1864, for \$5. In the Bushnell sale the two varieties (guaranteed, of course) brought; No. 15, \$11.50; No. 16, \$15.50. Another, having some of the original red color, of the No. 16 variety, sold for \$9; while a "trial piece" in lead of the same pattern, brought fifteen cents. Where did Mr. Bushnell, on whose authority these tokens gained countenance, get this trial piece in lead?

No. 17.—Obv. NON VI VIRTUTE VICI A bust in military dress to right.

Rev. NEO-EBORACENSIS Liberty seated to right, holding a pair of scales in the left hand and supporting a cap upon a pole with the right. In ex., 1786. Copper. Borders, serrated; edge, plain; size, 19.

There has been a great deal of speculation regarding the origin of this piece, but nothing reliable in that regard is known. It is evidently of English manufacture, though strong efforts have been made to find proof to the contrary. The specimen in the Bushnell sale brought \$41. One in the Crosby sale, June 27—29, 1883, \$67.50. About eight specimens of this rare coin are known.

No. 18.—Obv. GEORGE * CLINTON * Bust of George Clinton to right.

Rev. Arms of the State of New York; upon an oval shield, the sun rising from behind hills, the sea in the foreground. At the left of the shield, Justice with sword and scales; at the right, Liberty with a cap upon a pole. Upon a globe, above the shield, is an eagle with outstretched wings, facing right. Below the arms: 1787 | EXCELSIOR. Copper. Borders, serrated; edge, plain; size 17.

The George Clinton "cent" is believed by Crosby to be the work of Major Eli Leavenworth, who in one of the colonial documents is quoted as having reported before a committee that he "made blank Coppers the Last Fall and had them stamp'd in New York With Various Impressions." Strong evidence, and probably explains this piece as well as others yet to be described. The George Clinton cent is a rarity. In the McCoy sale it brought \$126; in the Bushnell \$135. A specimen in the Warner sale, June 9—14, 1884, described as finer than Bushnell's, brought the exceedingly low price of \$55. This, however, does not detract from the value of the piece, nor indicate that it has become more plentiful, but simply a lack of competition, unfortunate for the owner of the collection, fortunate for the collector who secured the prize.

In describing the arms on the reverse of this piece we have followed Crosby. Evidently these are not "three mountains by the sea," nor, as the Philadelphia cataloguers of the Warner collection would have us believe, a view of the Pallisades, which the device in no way resembles. To anyone who has ascended the Hudson, it is

a sufficiently graphic representation of sunrise among the Highlands, viewed from a position in the neighborhood of West Point.

No. 19.—Obv. Arms of the state of New York. Shield with sunrise in the Highlands, as above, supported on the right by a figure of Justice with sword and scales; on the left by Liberty with cap and pole. Above the shield, a globe upon which rests an eagle with outstretched wings, facing right. In ex., EXCELSIOR

Rev. An eagle displayed, bearing on the breast a shield; in the right talon an olive branch of thirteen leaves, in the left a bundle of arrows; around the head, thirteen stars. Legend: E. PLURIBUS UNUM * +1787 * Copper. Border, serrated; edge, plain; size, 18.

No. 20.—Obv. Similar to last. The eagle on the globe faces left.

Rev. Same as last. Copper. Border, serrated; edge, plain; size 18.

No. 21.—Obv. Same as last.

Rev. An eagle, somewhat larger than the preceding and of different design, displayed, bearing on the breast a shield, in the right talon a bundle of arrows, in the left, an olive branch of thirteen leaves. Surrounding the head are thirteen stars. Legend: * E * PLURIBUS UNUM 1787 * Copper. Border, serrated; edge, plain; size 18½.

These pieces, known as the "Excelsiors," are also attributed to Major Leavenworth. They are rare, No. 21 being the rarest. Nos. 19 and 20 usually command from \$20 to \$30. No. 21 has sold as high as \$50.

No. 22.—Obv. LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO *. An Indian standing, facing left; a tomahawk in his right hand, a bow in his left, a quiver of arrows at his back.

Rev. Same as No. 18. Copper. Border, serrated; edge, plain; size, 17.

No. 23.—Obv. Same as last.

Rev. NEO-EBORACUS 1787 EXCELSIOR An eagle standing upon the section of a globe, the head turned to right. Copper. Border, serrated; edge, plain; size, 17.

No. 24.—Obv. Same as last.

Rev. CEORICVS III REX A bust of George III. facing right. Copper.

These tokens are attributed to Major Leavenworth and are all rare. No. 22 brought \$82.50 in the McCoy sale; \$105 in the Bushnell; \$72.70 in the Crosby. The specimen in the latter sale was in very poor condition.

(To be continued).

Numismatic Notes.

—At the annual meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, held on the evening of March 15, at the society's rooms in the University, University Place, New York city, the following board of officers was elected for the ensuing year. *President* :—Daniel Parish, Jr. *Vice-Presidents* :—Andrew C. Zabriskie, David L. Walter, William Poillon and James Oliver. *Secretary* :—H. Russell Drowne. *Treasurer* :—Benjamin Betts. *Librarian* :—Lyman H. Low. *Curator of Numismatics* :—Charles H. Wright. *Curator of Archaeology* :—Gaston L. Feuardent. The reports of the various officers showed the Society to be in a more flourishing condition than ever before. Large and valuable donations of coins and numismatic books were also reported, principally from the president, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr. and from Dr. I. F. Wood. Among other donations to the society's cabinet a fine copy of a bronze Æs of the Roman Republic was reported, the gift of the publishers of the JOURNAL, the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 721 Broadway, New York.

—Through the courtesy of Mr. Edward Groh, New York, we have obtained rubbings of the following New York tradesman's tokens, none of which appear in our list.

1.—Obv. “* The J. M. Brunswick and Balke Co^s * Check.” A billiard table upon a tessellated pavement. Rev. “Good for | 5 c. | C. P. Wilcox | in | Trade.” 5c | C. P. Wilcox enclosed. Nickel; size 14.

2.—Obv. “* Franklin & Co. * Union Square N. Y.” Within a circle: “Boys & | —*— | Childrens | —*— | Outfitting.” Rev. The liberty bell with an eagle within a radiation above. Surrounding is: “* * * * * CENTENNIAL * * * * * 1776 1876.” White metal; size 14.

3.—Obv. “Good for One Glass of Beer. Th. Krüger. At | 440 B'way | Restaurant | 235 Canal St | Lunch Room | 564 B'way | Lager Beer | Station” Rev. “Beer Ticket.” Eagle displayed with shield, arrows and olive branch. In ex., 1876. White metal; size 13½.

4.—Obv. “* P. Liebertz * 113 Bowery Good for | 5^c | Drink” Rev. Blank. Brass; size, 16.

5.—Obv. “2nd U. P. C within a wreath. (2nd United Presbyterian Church, of New York.) Rev. “Communicants | — | Token” | — | an ornament. Lead; size 16.

Mr. Groh possesses a variety of the rare Lorillard card which was imperfectly described by us (C. C. J. Vol. 10, page 102, No. 164) from a catalogue. Its correct description is as follows:

Obv. P L & Co in monogram within a tobacco wreath. In ex., 1876. Rev. 50 within a circle. Surrounding are twelve stars. Metals: copper, nickel; size 23½.

Mr. Groh gives the additional value of £ for the Macy card—C. C. J. No. 177. In his collection we find a "Furlong,"—C. C. J. No. 418—in white metal, and a Metropolitan Cave check of the value of 6/- not given by us in No. 198.

Bullion in Ancient Britain.

From what source did our English forefathers draw their bullion? To this pertinent question Ruding, in his *Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain*, returns answer as follows :

"The materials of the British rude substitutes for money were, as we are informed by Cæsar, only copper and iron. Of these metals the former was with the Britons most precious, for they had not at that time discovered that their country produced it, and therefore it was imported by them; the latter was furnished by their own mines, though in small quantities. The Roman mints, if any were worked in Britain, might possibly be supplied with gold and silver from the mines of this island, for both Strabo and Tacitus enumerate these metals among its products. It would seem, however, that the more precious metals had not been discovered when Cæsar invaded Britain, for it is scarcely possible that they should have escaped his penetrating eye, or his minute inquiry, and it is clear from his silence in that part of his Commentaries where he details the other productions of the country, that he had no knowledge of their being found here. It was likewise the general opinion at Rome that neither gold or silver was to be met within this island, as appears from two of Cicero's epistles; and Suetonius mentions the pearls of Britain as Cæsar's chief inducement for its conquest.

"It has been said that collars of gold and silver for the necks of women made part of the tribute which Augustus imposed upon the Britons. ** Notwithstanding the reports of Strabo and Tacitus, it is not probable that the ores of gold and silver were ever found in any considerable quantity in Britain, for it cannot be supposed that the mines were at a very early period worked out, and yet no other supposition can satisfactorily account for the absolute disappearance of those ores. It is true that the lead ore, is sometimes impregnated with silver, but it requires a degree of skill which it cannot be supposed the Romans possessed to part the two metals. If, therefore, they were in capacity to pay such a tribute to Augustus from the natural produce of their own country, it should seem that they had been instructed by the Romans in the discovery of the mines and the

management of the ore, in the interval between his accession to the empire and the invasion of Britain by Julius Caesar.

"Be this as it may, it is certain that no traces of gold or silver mines properly so called are to be found; nor, so far as I am informed, do any documents exist to show in what manner, or from what sources, even the Saxons, the successors of the Romans, supplied their mints with bullion. The difficulty with which sufficient quantities of gold and silver for purposes of coinage were procured during the infancy of commerce, was no doubt the origin of that branch of the royal prerogative which vested in the king all mines of those metals wheresoever they might be found. By the old common law if gold or silver were discovered in mines of base metal, according to the opinion of some, the whole was a royal mine and belonged to the king; though others held that it only did so if the quantity of gold or silver was of greater value than the quantity of base metal. ** The earliest instance in which I have found the claim of a mine royal to be enforced, occurs in the 47th year of Henry III., at which time a writ was directed to the sheriff of Devonshire in which it was stated that the king had been given to understand that there were within his county *Aurifodinae & Cuprifodinae*; that is, I presume, mines containing gold together with copper, and he was commanded not to permit anyone to occupy the same until the king should have provided that which the law required to be done. His successor, Edward I., received great help toward the maintenance of his wars and other charges from the silver mines which in his day were found in Devonshire. In the accounts of William de Wimondham, Warden of the mint, it appears that between the 12th of August and the 31st of October, in the 22d year of his reign, there was tried and found out at Martinstow in that county, by times, so much of fine silver as amounted to 370 pounds weight. In the next year 521 pounds and ten shillings weight were fined at the same place and also brought to London. But the workmen of that county being neither sufficiently numerous nor sufficiently expert, three hundred and thirty-seven miners were in the year 1296 brought from the Wapentake of the Peak in Derbyshire, who fined and cast into wedges in the course of that year 704 pounds, 3 shillings and 1 pennyweight. In the next year three hundred and forty eight miners were brought from the same place and to these were added twenty-five from Wales, beside others from the county of Devon and other places. William de Aulton, clerk, keeper of the king's mines in Devonshire and Cornwall was accountant of the issues and profits of the kings' mines there from March 4th, 1298, to April 18th, 1299, and yielded up his account both of silver and lead, which proves that the silver was the produce of lead mines rich in that metal. Mines were also discovered in Ireland during this reign sufficiently rich to attract the attention of the government."

The Cents of the United States.

(Continued from page 68).

WREATH CENTS.



No. 5.



REV. C.

No. 5.—Obv. Head of Liberty to right. Above the head, LIBERTY Below, a sprig of four laurel blossoms. In ex., 1793 The face is of the same general character as in preceding numbers. The hair being less clearly cut presents the appearance of thick locks, the lowest of which almost touches the rim of the coin. The word LIBERTY is unspaced; the 9 in the date is larger than the other figures.

Rev.—Rev. C.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Within a wreath of laurel tied at the base with a ribbon, ONE | CENT The wreath is close and differs materially from all others of the type. About on a line with the loop of the ribbon, which is depressed to left of centre, are, to right, two laurel blossoms; to left, one. Sprays of berries are plentiful, one pointing downward toward the N in ONE is omitted in the illustration. The word ONE and CENT are close together and placed out of the centre, being nearer to the top of the wreath.

Edge.—A vine and bars. R⁸.

This and the following number are the rarest of the cents of 1793. No perfect specimens are known; that from which our engraving was prepared being the best. It is probable that there are *four* laurel blossoms in the wreath on the reverse, two on either side of the loop. As it is possible to distinguish but one on the left, however, we have preferred to so state it, subject to correction should a perfect specimen ever appear. The sprig beneath the head on the obverse is usually called a clover leaf, and from this these cents have acquired the name of the "Clover Leaf" variety. The writer of our former list termed it a "strawberry plant with three leaves and a berry." We must, however, dissent from both the usually accepted designation and that of the former editor of the JOURNAL. Comparison with the laurel blossoms in the wreath upon the reverse of this cent, shows them to be identical with the sprig in question; hence we

shall term this piece and its companion, No. 6, the Laurel Blossom Cents.

No. 6.—Obv. Similar to No. 5. The top of the forehead points between the E and R in LIBERTY.

Rev.—Rev. D.—Similar to No. 5. The ONE | CENT stands nearer the centre of the wreath. The top of the laurel blossom on the left of the loop being nearly on a line with the centre of the letter c in CENT.

Edge.—A vine and bars. R⁸.



NO. 7.



REV. E.



NO. 8.

No. 7.—Obv. Head of Liberty to right. Above the head, LIBERTY Below, a sprig of laurel leaves. In ex., 1793 The letters in LIBERTY are large and widely spaced, the same being true of the figures in the date. The laurel sprig is composed of three broad leaves, widely and evenly separated, the stem pointing toward the figure 7.

Rev.—Rev. E.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Within a wreath of laurel leaves, blossoms and berries, tied at the base with a ribbon, forming a double loop, ONE | CENT Below the wreath, $\frac{1}{10}$. The upper blossom on the outside, to the left, is a little above the line of the c in CENT. The double loop marks a peculiarity in this variety which distinguishes it from all other reverses of the *Wreath* type. There is a minute dot between the E and N in CENT.

Edge.—A vine and bars. R³.

No. 8.—Obv. Head of Liberty to right. Above, LIBERTY Below, a sprig of laurel leaves. In ex., 1793 The letters in LIBERTY are small and but slightly spaced. The figures of the date are small, regular and widely spaced. The top of forehead points between T and Y. The sprig of laurel is of similar appearance to No. 7, but the stem is directed between the 7 and 9.

Rev.—Rev. E.

Edge.—A vine and bars. R⁴.



NO. 9.



REV. F.

No. 9.—Obv. Head of Liberty to right. Above the head, LIBERTY Below, a sprig of laurel leaves. In ex., 1793. The letters in LIBERTY are small and widely spaced. The top of the forehead points between the R and T. The stem of the laurel sprig extends downward between the 7 and 9; the first leaf is nearly at a right angle with its fellows, extending toward the left. The date is more evenly spaced than appears in the illustration.

Rev.—*Rev. F.*—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Within a wreath of laurel leaves, blossoms and berries, tied below with a ribbon, ONE CENT Below the wreath, $\frac{1}{100}$. The loop of the ribbon is thick and slightly depressed in the centre. The laurel blossoms, of which there are four, are nearly on a line with CENT, the inner, left hand blossom being lower than the others and almost touches the c. A leaf touches the o in ONE, of which word the letters are unevenly spaced, the o and and N being closer than the N and E. The legend is nearer the wreath than in the numbers which follow. A minute dot over N.

Edge.—A vine and bars. R⁵.



REV. G.



NO. 10.



REV. H.

No. 10.—Obv. Head of Liberty to right. Above the head, LIBERTY Below, a sprig of laurel leaves. In ex., 1793. The face is handsome, the eye appears to look upward; the top of the forehead is immediately beneath the R; the lower locks of the hair touch the beaded circle around the rim of the coin. The letters in LIBERTY are small and

rather more evenly spaced than is represented in our illustration. The laurel sprig is composed of three small, thin leaves with a curved stem almost touching the top of the 9 in its curvature, the point then rising above the 3. A small, lateral stem is projected from it to the left, toward the 7. The left hand leaf touches the hair. The figures of the date are regular and evenly spaced.

Rev.—Rev. G.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Within a wreath of laurel leaves, blossoms and berries, tied at the base with a ribbon, ONE CENT Below the wreath, $\frac{1}{100}$. The four blossoms in the wreath are on a line with CENT. The bow is large and depressed to the right of centre. The fraction is small and the figures exceedingly close. There is a minute dot over N in CENT, another between the N and E in ONE.

Edge.—A vine and bars. R³.

No. 11.—Obv. Same as No. 10.

Rev.—Rev. H.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Within a wreath of laurel leaves, blossoms and berries, tied at the base with a ribbon, ONE CENT Below the wreath, $\frac{1}{100}$. The left branch of the wreath has twelve leaves and three blossoms; the right, fourteen leaves and two blossoms. Figures in fraction are well spaced and the dividing line curved. The bow is large and depressed in centre. There is a dot between the E and N of cent. A crack in the die extends diagonally from the wreath between the E and N in CFNT. The upper spray of berries on the left points directly to the lower bend of the letter s in STATES.



NO. 12.

REV. I.

No. 12.—Obv. Head of Liberty to right. Above the head, LIBERTY Below, a sprig of laurel leaves. In ex., 1793. The letters in LIBERTY are small and evenly spaced. There is to be found on perfect specimens a small mark over the I which has been described as a dash. The laurel sprig is composed of three leaves inclined strongly to the right, the stem almost touching the figure 9. The date is small and widely spaced, the figure one being very close to the hair.

Rev.—Rev. I.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Within a wreath of laurel

leaves, blossoms and berries, tied at the base with a ribbon, ONE CENT. Below the wreath, $\frac{1}{100}$. The loop is lightly struck in centre, and generally appears divided as represented in our illustration. The dividing line of fraction is curved—not straight as depicted—and is usually so faint as to be almost unnoticeable. The letters of the legend are rude and the entire workmanship of inferior quality. There is a small dot directly above and touching the N in CENT.

Edge.—ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR. This inscription reads in some specimens from right to left, on others from left to right. R¹.

(To be continued).

The Cabinet of a Mexican.

BY THE MEXICAN.

(Continued from page 73).

With the expulsion of Iturbide, a new era dawned upon Mexico—the day of a republican form of government had come. With the mighty changes brought about, by a transfer of the governing power from a king to a free and sovereign people, we have no concern, except so far as they relate to our theme. The change in the appearance of the coinage was, of course, marked and immediate; almost before the ship bearing the deposed emperor to his life of exile weighed anchor at Antigua, the mint at the city of Mexico had evolved a pattern dollar, which was destined to be the general type of the coinage during a period of several years. I illustrate this piece:



No. 48.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA. An eagle with raised wings standing upon a nopal plant, in the act of killing a snake with its beak. Below the nopal is a half wreath of oak and laurel. Rev.

A radiated liberty cap in the field. Upon the cap: *Libertad*. Below the radiation: * & R. M^o. 1823. J. M. 10 D^s. 20 G^s. Silver. Peso. This is the much sought for "hook-necked" dollar.

During the years between 1823 and 1863, the coinage of the mint at the city of Mexico followed the type above illustrated closely. The position of the eagle upon the nopal was soon altered to the upright with the head turned to right. Medios, reales, tostones and pesos were freely coined, and are to be found bearing dates of nearly all the intervening years. The mere gathering of dates ceases with my cabinet at the commencement of the Republic; consequently I shall attempt no enumeration, proceeding at once to the illustration and description of varying types.

No. 49.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Upright eagle upon the nopal holding in its beak and right talon a snake. Half wreath of oak and laurel below. Rev. $\frac{1}{4}$ | M. A. 1829 within a palm wreath. Copper. *Cuartilla*. Size 21. This piece furnishes us with the type of the copper coinage as it existed during many years.

No. 50.—Obv. Same as No. 49. Rev. $\frac{1}{4}$ | M. A. 1831. within a palm wreath. Copper. *Cuartilla*. Size 17½. This is the usual size of the cuartilla. They are sometimes found struck in brass.

No. 51.—Obv. Same as No. 49. Rev. $\frac{1}{8}$ | M^o. A. 1835. Copper. *Octavo*. Size 13.

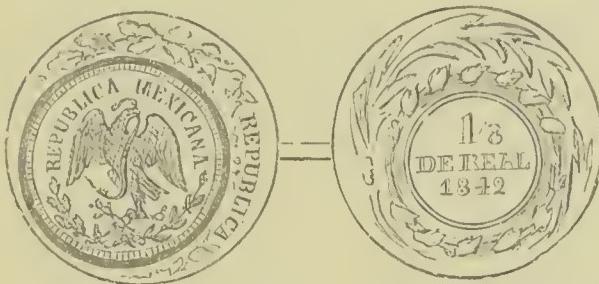
In 1836 a very beautiful pattern cuartilla was struck. It is a design in every way superior to the preceding, but for some unknown reason did not meet with approbation.



No. 52.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Eagle upon the nopal holding snake as before. Beneath, a half wreath of oak and laurel. Rev. UNA * CUARTILLA A liberty cap surrounded by clouds within a radiation. Upon the cap: LIBERTAD In ex., 1836. Copper. *Cuartilla*.

I find in my cabinet, under date 1842, a curious copper coin struck over a cuartilla which I assume to be a piece of necessity, probably struck during one of our numerous revolutions. I doubt its attribu-

tion to the mint at the city of Mexico, although since it bears no mintmark, I am forced to place it under that head.



No. 53.—Upon a copper cuartilla.—Obv. REPUBLIC MEXICANA The Mexican eagle in its usual form. Rev. $\frac{1}{8}$ | DE REAL | 1842 within a wreath.

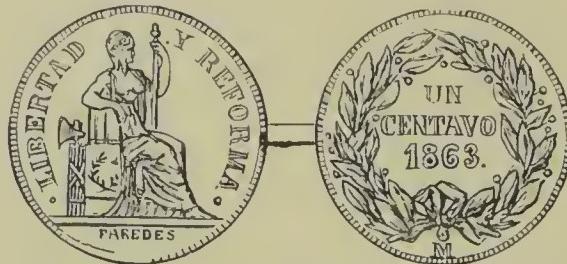
Of the year 1843 I have a silver coin of the weight of the toston. This piece partakes more of the nature of a medal than a coin, though it circulated to a certain extent as money. It was struck in commemoration of the re-adoption of the constitution of 1824 on August 22, 1843.



No. 54.—Obv. Sitting figure of Liberty, to right. The left hand supports a spear, the right rests upon the tables of the law which stand upright upon a pedestal, behind which is a fasces. To the right of the figure: LIBERTAD. In ex., L. ROVIRA. F. Rev. JURA DE LA CONSTITUCION MEXICANA EN 1843 within a laurel wreath. Silver; weight 13.55 grains.

During this period the reverse type of the gold coinage was as illustrated herewith. A hand holding a liberty cap upon a short pole above the open book of the law, with the legend: LA LIBERTAD EN LA LEY, the date and usual mint indications of value, etc.

In 1863 a new design for the copper coinage was approved and the name *Centavo* adopted. I illustrate a specimen of this new type.



No. 55.—Obv. LIBERTAD Y REFORMA. Sitting figure of Liberty as described in No. 54. In ex., PAREDES Rev. UN | CENTAVO | 1863. within a laurel wreath. In ex., M^o Copper. *Centavo*.

Next we have the well-known issues of Maximilian, with which all collectors are so familiar. I will describe a few typical specimens.

No. 56.—Obv. IMPERIO MEXICANA Crowned eagle upon the nopal holding snake. Beneath, a half wreath of oak and laurel. Rev. 1 | CENTAVO | 1864 | M Copper. *Centavo*.

No. 57.—Obv. Same as No. 56. Rev. 5 | CENT | 1866 | M within a laurel wreath. Silver. *5 Centavos*, or *Medio-Decimo*.

No. 58.—Obv. Same as No. 56. Rev. 10 | CENT | 1864 | M within a laurel wreath. Silver. *10 Centavos*, or *Decimo*.

No. 59.—Obv. MAXIMILIANO EMPERADOR Head to right. Beneath the head: n.(avalon) o.(campo) s.(piritu) Rev. IMPERIO MEXICANA. Crowned arms supported by two griffins, as illustrated below on the peso. Below the shield is the imperial French eagle with a scroll bearing the motto: EQUIDAD EN LA JUSTICIA (equity in justice). In ex., 50 CENTS—1866 M^o Silver. *Medio-peso*.



No. 60.—Obv. MAXIMILIANO EMPERADOR Head of the emperor to right. Beneath the head, a twisted ribbon. Rev. IMPERIO MEXICANO Arms of the Mexican empire, as in No. 59. Below the arms, 1 PESO—1866 M^o Silver. *Peso*.

The coinage of Maximilian was most abundant, and it is altogether a mistake to regard any of the regular issues as rare, which I am told is the case with your collectors in the United States. There were many medals issued in honor of various happenings during the short durations of the empire to which may be awarded that distinction, but certainly the coins are not entitled to it. The closing piece of my imperial series is the specimen next described.



No. 61.—Obv. Same as No. 60. Rev. IMPERIO MEXICANO. Arms of the Mexican empire as previously described. Below the arms : 20 PESOS—1866 M° Gold. 20 Pesos. Speaking of gold coins, let me describe and illustrate a piece of 16 pesos value—the *Onza*—struck the year subsequent to the decapitation of the ill-starred Austrian adventurer.



No. 62.—Obv. Design similar to reverse of No. 48 (radiated liberty cap), with the legend REPUBLICA MEXICANA Rev. LA LIBERTAD EN LA LEY. A hand holding a short pole which supports a liberty cap, to left, above the open book of the law. Below : * 8 E. G. 1868. Y. F. 21 Q. Gold. *Onza*. This specimen, as will be observed, bears the mark of the Guanajuato mint.

With the termination of the empire, republican devices reappeared, as a matter of course, upon the Mexican coinage. Here is a typical centavo.

No. 63.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Mexican eagle as previously described, but without the half wreath below the nopal. Rev. UN | CENTAVO | 1876 | M^o within a wreath of oak and laurel.



No. 64.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA Mexican eagle upon nopal, the half wreath below. In ex., 1869 Rev. A pair of scales with a sword and a scroll inscribed LEY between. Above the scales, a radiated liberty cap with LIBERTAD inscribed upon the band. Below: UN PESO M^o C. 902.7 Silver. *Peso*. This piece is sometimes styled the "Balance Dollar."

The nickel issues of 1882, next demand our attention.

No. 65.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA A bow, quiver, etc., tied together by a ribbon. In ex., 1882. Rev. I within a wreath of oak and laurel. Nickel. *Centavo*.

No. 66.—Obv. Same as No. 65. Rev. Similar to No. 65. Has II within the wreath. Nickel. *Dos Centavos*.

No. 67.—Obv. Same as No. 65. Rev. Similar to No. 65. Has V within the wreath. Nickel. *Cinco Centavos*. The same series exists bearing date 1883. These coins were struck in the city of Mexico by Messrs. Wexel & De Gress under contract from the government. In 308 days, beginning late in the fall of 1882, 190,000,000 pieces were coined; the weight of the metal employed was 560 tons. It is calculated that placed side by side the row of pieces would be 2,600 miles in length. Of the 1 centavo pieces 100,000,000 were struck; of the 2 centavos, 50,000,000; of the 5 centavos, 40,000,000. Instead of paying these new coins out at the post-offices and other government establishments, the Mexican Chamber of Deputies passed a resolution making them a legal tender to the amount of twenty-five dollars, and

also making one-third of all customs payable in the same coin. They also provided for the purchase of the new coins at 30% discount, and ordered that all army paymasters should pay troops with nothing else. The result was a flood of nickel which created great confusion, eventually resulting in riot and uproar, particularly in the cities of Mexico and Vera Cruz. The coinage of nickel ceased on December 7, 1883.

(*To be continued*).

Numismatic Notes.

—Mr. James Oliver, New York city, enjoys the possession of the rare Bank of Montreal penny.

—We have recently received a new colonial issue by the British government for Belize, Honduras—the first coinage ever designed for that land of mosquitos, fever and mahogany cutters.

Obv. VICTORIA QUEEN Crowned head to left.

Rev. BRITISH HONDURAS .ONE CENT 1885. Within a beaded circle, a large figure I Copper; size 18. The tendency of numismatic art in England to-day seems to be toward plainness. Certainly nothing could be more unassuming than the appearance of this new colonial coin, which, with the exception of the legend, is the counterpart of the recent issues for Cyprus and Singapore.

—At the end of the fifteenth century clipping of the current coins prevailed to a frightful extent in Ireland. On April 15, 1491, a law was made to prohibit the paying or receiving of any clipped or counterfeit money. About this time the difference between the English and Irish money was one-third in value, as appears from a letter of Octavian, archbishop of Armagh, written to the king (Henry VII), in 1487, recommending Arthur Magennis to that prince for the bishopric of Dromore, wherein he says that the revenue of that diocese "is not worth above forty pounds of the coins of Ireland, which is less by the third part than the coin sterling."—*Simon, page 32.*

—Bishop Nicholson, in his *Irish Historical Library*, gives a pitiable account of the state of the Irish currency at the end of the reign of Elizabeth. "Besides her adulterated coin they had, 1st, *bread-faced groats*, coined originally for four pence; but now worth eight. 2ndly, *cross-keeled groats*, stamped with a triple crown, which were coined likewise for four pence, but at better value at that time. These (says Moryson) were either sent hither of old by the popes, or for their honor had this stamp set upon them. 3rdly, *Dominus groats*, of like fineness, coined by such English kings as styled themselves *Domini Hibernie*. 4thly, *Rex groat's*, of those who took the title of kings of

Ireland, which had such a mixture of copper that their intrinsic value was not above two pence. 5thly, *white groats*, of so base a mixture that sometimes nine were given for an English shilling. They had also *brass harpers* which were as big as a shilling, but went for no more than a penny; and farthings of the same metal called *smulkins*." Here is a curious statement by a highly esteemed authority which would seem to fix the period of the so-called Mark Newby New Jersey colonials beyond a doubt. What else can be meant by "brass harpers," than those singular pieces which bear upon one side a figure supposed to be king David playing a harp, with St. Patrick doing his great toad and snake act on the other? Clearly these "brass harpers" are the Newbys, and this statement ought to forever dispose of the usual theory which places their date of issue somewhere in the reign of Charles I.

—The Director of the Mint, under the provisions of section 3,510 Revised Statutes, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has issued a circular inviting designs for the obverse and reverse for the silver dollar and the minor coins of the United States. An award not to exceed \$500 will be made for each accepted set of designs. The circular is addressed to well-known artists and invites them to study the coins belonging to the cabinet of the mint at Philadelphia, which contains several pieces, the designs of which are believed to be superior to those of many of the current coins.—*Times*. Here is a grand opportunity to rid our long suffering people of the worst designed coins of the age. To say that there are *several* patterns of superior artistic value to our current coins, is putting it mildly. Hundreds would be nearer the mark. But can we have faith that a really artistic design, even if offered, will find favor in the eyes of the mint authorities? We confess we cannot—we can only hope.

—Our esteemed friend, Mr. J. W. Bastow, of Mexico, kindly sends us a rubbing of a rare and interesting Cuban medal which we have never before seen.

Obv. HONRA Y PATRIA—UNION Y PAZ Between the two sentiments, running in the reverse direction: ISLA DE CUBA Within the legend, a cross, with the Greek *alpha* and *omega* below the arms. Surrounding the cross is: IN HOC SIGNO VINCITUR INIMICUS The medal is oval and partially surrounded by a wreath. Above is a turreted crown. Upon the crown: DIOS [Full translation of Spanish legend: "God, honor, country, union and peace."]

Rev. HIJOS DE COVADONGA—ADELANTE [Sons of Covadonga, Forward] The virgin and child standing. Beneath, 1869. Silver; size 14x19; has loop. "This very pretty medal," says Mr. Bastow, "was issued by the Loyal Spanish Society of Covadonga, in Matanzas, at the time of, or during the insurrection for, the independence of Cuba."

Colonial Tokens.

(Continued from page 77).

No. 25.—Obv. IMMUNIS COLUMBIA. Liberty seated upon a globe, to right. The left hand holds a pair of scales, the right supports a flagstaff to which a partially draped flag is attached, with a cap surmounting. In ex., 1786.

Rev. * E * PLURIBUS * UNUM An eagle displayed, with head turned to right. In the right talon, an olive branch of thirteen leaves; in the left, thirteen arrows. Copper. Border, serrated; edge, plain; size 16½. This is one of the rarities. In the Bushnell sale it brought \$52.75. The statement is made in that catalogue that there are but six known. It is a mule, the obverse die being that of one of the "Confederatio" pattern pieces, the reverse that of the token next to be described.

No. 26.—Obv. Device and legend similar to No. 25, but of somewhat different execution. Date 1787.

Rev. Same as No. 25. Copper. Border, serrated; edge, plain; size 16½.

The "Immunis Columbia" of 1787, though by no means common, cannot be classed among the rarest of the colonial coins. An uncirculated specimen in the McCoy sale (1864) brought \$19.50; one in the Bushnell sale, nearly as good, brought \$7. The attribution of these pieces to New York is, perhaps, doubtful; yet the prevailing impression seems to be that they should be classed under that head.

No. 27.—Obv. NOVA EBORACA COLUMBIA EXCELSIOR Four, four-leaved flowers divide the words. The sun rising behind hills, a river in the foreground (sunrise in the Highlands of the Hudson). Beneath, BRASHER The whole surrounded by a beaded circle.

Rev. UNUM * E * PLURIBUS 1787 A four-leaved flower upon either side of the date. Within a wreath, an eagle displayed, the head turned to left, holding in the right talon an olive branch, in the left a bundle of arrows. Surrounding the head are thirteen stars. Gold. Border and edge, plain; size, 19; weight, 408 grains. This is the famous "Brasher Dubloon," one of the most highly prized of colonial coins. There are five specimens known, the fifth having made its appearance within the past year. One specimen, that which appeared in the Bushnell sale, bore the countermark E. B. (Ephraim Brasher) upon the right wing of the eagle.

This piece was the production of Ephraim Brasher. From Crosby's work we extract the following relating to its history:—

"We learn from Mr. Bushnell that petitions were presented Feb. 11th, 1787, by John Bailey and Ephraim Brasher for the privilege of coining coppers, which was followed, March 30, 1787, by another to

the same effect from Thomas Mackin. These petitions cannot now be found, and their terms are unknown to us, but the action of the authorities thereupon is thus recorded in the journal of the Assembly.—

"Feb. 12, 1787. 'The several petitions of John Bailey and Ephraim Brasher, relative to the Coinage of Copper within this State, were read and referred to Mr. Brooks, Mr. Galatain and Mr. Duboys March 3, 1787. A petition of Thomas Mackin, relative to the Coinage of Copper in this State was read and referred to Mr. Brooks, Mr. Duboys, Mr. Doughty [Mr. Charles Doughty, member from Kings County, 1787], Mr. E. Clark and Mr. Taylor.'

The reply to these petitions was lengthy and resulted in the presentation of a bill prohibiting the further circulation of the light-weight English half-pence especially manufactured in Birmingham for circulation in America, and appointing a committee to bring in a bill to establish a regular copper coinage for New York state. The fate of this bill is unknown; it is certain, however, that no such act was ever passed.

There can be little doubt that Mr. Brasher intended the piece under consideration as a pattern for his copper coinage, and not for a doubleloon, as it has become the fashion to call it. Early collectors in the United States were moved more by pecuniary than true numismatic motives. As a rule they were persons of slight information and little disposition for historic research, and have, as a consequence, saddled upon us erroneous terms and conclusions, which being fostered by ignorant dealers in the auction catalogues, are very hard to shake off. We can recall but one specimen of the Brasher Doubleloon which has been offered at auction of late years—Mr. Bushnell's. This realized \$505, which was certainly no more than it was worth.

No. 28.—Obv. NOVA EBORAC A laureated bust to right. A four-leaved flower before and after *nova* and after *eborac*.

Rev.—VIRT—ET LIB A four-leaved flower before *virt* and after *lib*. Liberty seated to right, holding in her extended left hand an olive branch, the right supporting a pole surmounted by a cap. Behind the figure are the arms of the State of New York (sunrise among the Highlands of the Hudson) upon an oval shield, surrounded by an ornamental border. In ex., 1787.

No. 29.—Obv. Same as No. 28.

Rev. VIRT ET—LIB A four-leaved flower before *virt* and after *lib*. Liberty seated to left, holding in her extended right hand an olive branch, the left supporting a pole surmounted by a cap. Behind the figure, the arms of the State of New York upon an oval shield, as previously described. In ex., 1787. See illustration on page 95.

No. 30.—Obv. NOVA EBORAC A laureated bust to right. Two four-leaved flowers before *nova*, one after *eborac*.



Rev. VIRT. ET—LIB. A four-leaved flower before *virt* and after *lib*. Liberty seated to left, with olive branch, cap, pole and shield, as described in No. 29, but all of bolder execution. In ex., 1787.

No. 31.—Obv. * NOVA—*—EBORAC * A laureated bust to right.

Rev. VIRT. ET.—LIB. A four-leaved flower before *virt* and after *lib*. Liberty seated to left with olive branch, cap, pole and shield, as in No. 29, but of different and inferior execution, the head of the goddess being directly under *et*; in other instances it divides the legend, but in this the division is by the cap alone. In ex., 1787.

The Nova Eborac cents, as these pieces are termed, are usually found with plain borders, though on some specimens a slight trace of milling exists. The edges are all plain and the weight varies from 112 to 142 grains. None of them can be called very rare, although the statement has been made that only four specimens of No. 31 exist. At the Bushnell sale they realized prices varying from \$11 to \$16; No. 31, which the cataloguers term *excessively rare*, commanding the minimum price. There is nothing authentic known concerning the origin of these tokens. Crosby suggests an English origin, but from their rude execution the suggestion seems scarcely tenable. The probabilities all lie in favor of their emanation from the "Hardware Works" of Atlee and Mackin, at Newburgh, N. Y.

No. 32.—Obv. MOTT'S, N. Y. IMPORTERS, DEALERS, MANUFACTURERS, | OF GOLD & SILVER WARES A large clock in the field.

Rev. CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARES, CHRONOMETERS, An eagle with outstretched wings facing left, bearing upon its breast a shield and in its talons three arrows and an olive branch. Above the head, 1789. Copper. Size 17. Several slight varieties of this piece exist, the difference lying in the employment of large or small, thick or thin planchets, edges plain or engrailed. The Levick catalogue, No. 326, mentions one with a lettered edge, but fails to state what the lettering is. Probably this was a specimen struck upon a planchet originally prepared for an English token, bearing one of the legends usually found upon the edges of pieces of that series, such as: "Payable at Liverpool, London or Bristol," or one of a similar sort. From long use the die finally cracked, making another variety; in ad-

dition, restrikes appear to have been made at some time in the past. This was the first legitimate tradesman's token, or "store card," which appeared in America, and as such is worthy of a prominent place in any cabinet of American coins. Bushnell, in his little work, *Early New York Tokens*, gives us information concerning the firm as follows:—"The firm of Motts was composed of William and John Mott, and their place of business was at 240 Water street, a location at which they continued for a number of years, and which was at that time the most fashionable business portion of the city." The Mott tokens are common.

No. 33.—Upon a copper planchet the counterstamp, CHURCH | PENNY surrounded by ornamental circle.

No. 34.—Similar counterstamp. Has the letter D above the word CHURCH.

We find these pieces in the Bushnell catalogue, Nos. 897, 898, from which compilation we extract the following:—"Jan. 4, 1790, the trustees of the First Presbyterian church at Albany, resolved that one thousand coppers, be stamped "Church Penny," and placed with the treasurer to exchange with the members of the congregation, twelve for one shilling, in order to add respect to the weekly collection." No. 33 brought \$8 at the sale; No. 34, \$5. We never heard of but one other of these pieces, a specimen which was for many years (and, indeed, may be at the present time) in the collection of Mr. Edward Groh.

No. 35.—Obv. TALBOT, ALLUM & LEE. ONE CENT A ship under sail to right, the mainmast dividing NEW—YORK

Rev. LIBERTY & COMMERCE. A figure of Liberty standing by the side of a bale, holding in her right hand a pole surmounted by a liberty cap; the left supporting a rudder. In ex., 1794.

Edge. PAYABLE AT THE STORE OF Copper. Border, milled; size, 18½.

No. 36.—Obv. Similar to No. 35, but the sign & in the legend much smaller.

Rev. Same as No. 35.

Edge. Same as No. 35. Copper. Border, milled; size 18 .

No. 37.—Obv. Similar to No. 35. The words *New York* are nearer the legend and the whole inscription in larger letters.

Rev. Same as No. 35.

Edge. Same as No. 35. Copper. Border, milled; size, 18½.

No. 38.—Obv. Similar to No. 35. The words *New York* above the ship are wanting.

Rev. Same as No. 35.

Edge. Same as No. 35. Copper. Border, milled; size, 18½.

(To be continued).

The Cents of the United States.

(Continued from page 85).

LIBERTY CAP.



NO. 13.



REV. J.



NO. 15.

No. 13.—Obv. Head of Liberty to right. Behind the head, on the left, is a short staff supporting a Liberty Cap. Above the head, LIBERTY. In ex., 1793. The head is of better artistic design than in preceding numbers, being larger and with face possessing more character. The hair is gathered back from the forehead and confined with a narrow ribbon, from below which it hangs loose, but in more graceful curves than is the case with the "Flowing Hair" varieties. The word LIBERTY is unevenly spaced as represented in the illustration; the letter L is very close to the dotted border.

Rev.—Rev. J.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Within a wreath of laurel leaves, blossoms and berries, tied below with a ribbon, ONE | CENT Below the wreath, $\frac{1}{100}$. On the right branch of the wreath are five berries; opposite the o in OF is a group of three leaves; the tip of a leaf almost touches the base of T in CENT [not so represented in the illustration]; the end of the ribbon touches the dividing line of the fraction.

Edge.—ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR R⁵.

No. 14.—Obv. Same as No. 13.

Rev.—Rev. K.—This reverse differs from Rev. J. (the illustration) in the following particulars. Has only one leaf opposite the o in OF; tip of leaf is to the right, above the base of T in CENT; the end of the ribbon on the right extends below the dividing line of the fraction; a leaf opposite the right foot of the letter M in AMERICA.

Edge.—ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR R⁶.

No. 15.—Obv. Head of Liberty to right. Behind the head, on the left, is a short staff supporting a Liberty Cap. Above the head, LIBERTY. In ex., 1793. In general design this obverse is the same as No. 13. Its differing particulars are as follows: A line extending entirely across the planchet passing through the letter E in LIBERTY

and immediately behind the figure 3 in the date, caused by a crack in the die. The E in LIBERTY is below the line of the other letters, and the entire word, the letters of which are otherwise even, further removed from the dotted border; the pole supporting the liberty cap is not deeply cut, causing it to strike up weakly, in some specimens being almost invisible.

Rev.—*Rev. J.*

Edge.—ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR. R⁶.

No. 16.—Obv. Head of Liberty to right. Behind the head, on the left, is a short staff supporting a Liberty Cap. Above the head, LIBERTY In ex., 1793 In general design this obverse is the same as No. 15. Its differing particulars are as follows: A slight crack in die shows as a line extending from the dotted border to the forehead, touching the right side of the letter y in the word LIBERTY which is well removed from the border, as in No. 15; the letter E in LIBERTY, is on a line with its fellows.

Rev.—*Rev. J.*

Edge.—ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR R⁷.

No. 17.—Obv. Same as No. 16.

Rev.—*Rev. K.*

Edge.—ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR R⁷.

The five varieties of the Liberty Cap cents present, as will be seen, differing points so slight as to be scarce distinguishable. It is believed that all were from one *hub-die*, the various differing points being the work of the graver. The reasons for this belief, given by the former editor of the JOURNAL in our previous list, seem conclusive. They are as follows: 1. The facial expression, arrangement of hair, cap and pole are identical on all the specimens known. 2. The position of the head in reference to the date and word LIBERTY invariably is the same. 3. The circle forming the border is in every instance composed of ninety-five pellets or dots. "The points of difference," our former list goes on to say, "are almost microscopic and can only be determined by actual measurement with a pair of dividers, for the reason that a specimen which has been circulated to any considerable extent will appear to the unaided eye decidedly different from a fine, sharp specimen produced from the same die."

From the source quoted at the commencement of our work, *Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser*, we extract the following additional particulars in relation to the cents of 1793:

"An act approved April 2d, 1792, Section 10, reads: 'That upon said coins respectively there shall be an impression emblematic of Liberty, with an inscription of the word Liberty and the year of the coinage; and upon the reverse of each of the copper coins shall be an inscription which shall express the denomination of the piece, namely,

cent, or half cent, as the case may require.'

"An act approved May 8th, 1792, reads: 'The Director of the Mint with the approval of the President of the United States, be authorized to contract for the purchase of a quantity of copper, not exceeding one hundred and fifty tons, and that the said Director, as soon as the needful preparation shall be made, cause the copper by him purchased to be coined at the mint into *cents* and *half cents*, which shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, thence to issue into circulation.'

"'That after the expiration of six months from the time when there shall have been paid into the Treasury by the said Director in *cents* and *half cents* a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars, which time shall forthwith be announced by the treasurer in at least two newspapers, published at the seat of the Government of the United States, for the time being, *all copper coins*, or pieces whatsoever, except the said *cents* and *half cents* that shall pass current as money, or shall be paid, or offered, or received in payment, contrary to the prohibition aforesaid *shall be forfeited*, and every person by whom any of them shall have been so paid, offered, or received in payment, shall also forfeit the sum of ten dollars, which forfeit and penalty shall and may be recovered with costs of suit, for the benefit of any person who shall give information of the occurrence.'"

In the same publication, issue of September 1, 1792, is to be found the following advertisement:

THE HIGHEST PRICE
Will be Given for
OLD COPPER,
At the Mint,

North Seventh Street, No. 29. September 1, eot.

The first purchase of copper in accordance with this advertisement was on September 11, 1792—six pounds. Immediately after that date the price of the metal advanced and the standard weight of the cent was reduced to eight and two-third *dwt.* and the half cent in proportion, on January 26, 1796—the legal weight of the cent was still further reduced by proclamation of President Washington, to seven *dwt.* It retained this weight until the final abandonment of the large cent in 1857.

The first record of the number of cents coined is dated March 1, 1793, when the Chief Coiner delivered to the Treasurer 11,178 cents.

1794.

The number of die varieties of the cents of 1794 exceeds that of any other year. In general the obverses resemble the Liberty Cap type

of 1793 ; the differing points being the size and appearance of the head ; the spacing of the word LIBERTY ; size and shape of the letters and their relative positions toward the head, cap, or border ; size, form and position of the figures of the date and the lines caused by broken dies.

In the description of both obverse and reverse die impressions, we shall, as a matter of space economy, omit repetition of the legends, etc. Let it be understood that all cents of the year 1794 bear upon the obverse the head of Liberty with the cap upon a short pole behind, on the left, the word LIBERTY above and the date 1794 below ; while on the reverse is the legend : UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with ONE $\frac{1}{100}$ CENT within a wreath of laurel leaves, blossoms and berries, tied at the base with a ribbon, between the pendant ends of which is the fraction $\frac{1}{100}$. Upon the edge the incuse legend ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR invariably occurs. Upon some specimens the reading is : ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR, ONE HUNDR DOLLAR, or ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR. This is simply the result of careless work in punching the letters upon the unstruck planchets, and it would be absurd to term such specimens varieties, since a planchet thus bungled is liable to occur impressed with any of the numerous dies.

The first attempt at classification of the cents of 1794 was the work of Dr. Edward Maris, of Philadelphia, appearing in the form of a small pamphlet some eighteen years ago. In connection with his description Dr Maris employed certain names to designate the varieties, which, although often absurd and highly confusing, have become so firmly attached to the different cents of this year as to render it inadvisable to omit them. There are thirty of these names, which we tabulate in accordance with the numbers of Dr. Maris' list, as follows :

1. 1793 Head.	14. Abrupt Hair.	32. Shielded Hair.
2. Double Chin.	15. Separated Date.	34. } The Plicæ.
3. Sans Milling.	17. The Ornate.	36. }
4. Tilted 4.	18. Venus Marina.	37. }
5. Young Head.	20. Fallen 4.	38. Roman Plica.
6. The Coquette.	21. Short Bust.	39. 1795 Head.
7. Crooked 7.	23. Patagonian.	41. Egeria.
10. Pyramidal Head.	26. Amiable Face,	42. Trephined Head.
11. Many Haired.	28. Large Planchet.	43. Crowned Date.
12. Scarred Head.	29. Marred Field.	44. Diana.
13. Standless 4.	31. Distant 1.	

The measurement figures which we shall have occasion to employ, refer to the American scale of $\frac{1}{5}$ of an inch to a size. In conclusion let us say that the cents of 1794 in ordinary condition are not of great rarity. Proof or uncirculated specimens, however, invariably command a high price. *(To be continued).*

The Cabinet of a Mexican.

BY THE MEXICAN.

(Continued from page 91).

Having exhausted the resources of my cabinet so far as the issues of the mint at the City of Mexico are concerned, let us delve into the drawers containing the state and town issues. Here, as is to be expected, my rules become less rigid. It is impracticable now to divide Proclamation pieces in every instance from the regular issues. Sometimes a "Proclamation" is the only coin of a town and must be given a place or the town abandoned. In describing the provincial issues I shall present to the reader a few typical Proclamation pieces, leaving a general description of these interesting coins for some future occasion. Let us begin with the towns in the state of Mexico, most of which are in the immediate vicinity of the capital.

Atotonilco el Grande.

No. 68.—Obv. ATOTONILCO ANO. DE. 1808 * Within a circle, L. S. S. | JUSU- | ESES The whole surrounded by an ornamental border. Rev. Blank. Silver; size 16. I also have one of these pieces in copper. They are of the highest rarity, but of their history I unfortunately know nothing.

Cuidad Morelos, or Quautla de Amilpas.

No. 69.—Obv. FERNANDO. VII. REY DE ESPANA Y DE LAS INDIAS. Crowned arms of Castile and Leon. Rev. PROCLAMADO EN QUAUTLA DE AMILPAS DIA 8. DE DICIEMBRE DE. Within a laurel wreath divided at base by "1809": POR EL | ALFAREZ | REAL DON | JUAQUIN | GARCILAZO | DE LA | UEGA Silver; size 16. Private proclamation piece of Don Juaquin Garcilaso de la Vega. *Rare.*

No. 70.—Obv. IOSE IGNACIO GVTIEREZ. 1º Q(uautla) 1801 Rude representation of the shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe, all within an ornamental border. Rev. Blank. Token of Don Jose Ignacio Gutierrez, the elder. Copper; size 21. *Very rare.*

Guadalupe.

No 71.—Obv. S. MARIA. D—E—GVADALVPE The virgin and child standing upon the crescent moon, surrounded by winged cherubic heads. Rev. A saint sitting upon a mound, holding in the right hand a book, the left resting on his breast, looking upward at a trumpet seen projecting through the clouds. On one side is an altar

with a crucifix ; on the other what seems to be a lion. Church medal. Oval, brass ; has loop ; size 20x27.

No. 72.—Obv. N. S. DE GUADALUPE DE MEXICO. A. 1780. Our lady of Guadalupe, within a radiation, standing upon the crescent moon which is supported by an angel. Rev. NON FECIT | TALLITER | OMNI NATIONI Above the inscription is a St. Andrew's cross, to which a five-leaved rosette is fastened. Beneath, a garland of flowers. Church medal. Oval, lead ; has loop ; size 17x23.

No. 73.—Obv. A LA APLICACION Y AL ESTUDIO (To application and study). A globe and an open diploma standing upon a book. Upon the globe is : AMERICA, incuse ; upon the diploma : PREMIO, incuse. In ex., a small wreath. Rev. LA | ASSAMBLEA | MUNICIPAL | DE GUADALUPE | 1878 within a laurel wreath. Students' medal granted by the municipality of Guadalupe. Copper ; size 16.

San Francisco Yxtlahuaca.

No. 74.—Obv. FERNANDO. VII. REY DE ESPANA E INDIAS. Bust in military dress to right. Beneath the bust, to right, GORDILLO die-sinker). Rev. PROCLAMADO | EN LA VILLA DE | S. FRAN^{co} YXTLAHUACA | PORD JUAN GARCIA | D^e LA CUESTA ADM^r | D^e CORREOS. | A^o 1809. (Proclaimed in San Francisco Yxtlahuaca by Don Juan Garcia de la Cuesta, Postmaster, 1809). A garland suspended above the legend. Silver ; size 18½.

Tacuba.

No. 75.—Obv. FERNANDO. VII. REY DE ESPANA. Y. DE LAS INDIAS. Crowned arms of Castile and Leon. Rev. PROCLAMADO | EN LA VILLA DE TA- | CUBA EN 6. DE NOUI | EMBRE DEL ANO DE | 1808 POR D. JOSE | MARIA | GONZALEZ CALDERON | CABALLERO MAES- | TRANTE DE LA REAL | DE CABALLERIA | DE RONDA (Proclaimed in the city of Tacuba November 6, 1808, by Don Jose Maria Gonzalez Calderon, Master of the Mounted Night Patrol. Silver ; size 17½.

Toluca.

No. 76.—Obv. Crowned eagle upon the nopal, to left. Rev. * | TOLUCA | EN LA FELIZ | PROCLAMACION | DE LA —— EP^a DEL | YMPERIO | MEJICANO, A 12 | DE MAYO D^e | .1822. (Toluca in the happy proclamation of the emperor of the Mexican empire on the 12th of May 1822). Silver ; size 22. A proclamation medal of Iturbide.

Tuxpango.

No. 77.—Obv. A large eagle upon a very small nopal, holding an

enormous snake in its beak. Rev. * HACIENDA DE TUXPANGO* MEXICO. Within a circle of pellets, 10 Brass ; size 18½.

Uruachic.

No. 78.—Obv. MINERAL DE URUACHIC Eagle upon the nopal. Below, MEXICO Rev. N. y E. RASCON HERMANOS 100 | CENTAVOS | 1873. Brass ; size 22. Dollar token of N. & E. Rascon Brothers, mine owners.

No. 79.—Similar. Has 50 | CENTAVOS on reverse. Brass ; size 19.

No. 80.—Similar piece. Has 25 | CENTAVOS on reverse. Brass ; size 17.

State of Aguas-Calientes.

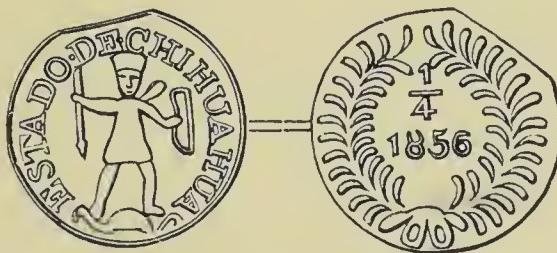
No. 81.—Obv. A AUGUSTIN 1º EMPERADOR CONSTITUCIONAL DE MEXICO. A sword and a sceptre crossed beneath a crown within a radiation. Rev. * | PROCLAMADO | POR EL AYUNTAM^{TO} | DE | AGUAS CALIENTES. | A 12 de DBRE. | DE 1822 (Proclaimed by the Union of Aguas Calientes, Dec. 12, 1822). Silver size ; 20½. A proclamation medal of Iturbide.

State of Chihuahua.

The earliest coin of this, one of the northerly states of the present Mexican republic, is a rare *cuartilla* of the year 1838.

No. 82.—Obv. * REPUBLICA MEXICANA * 1838. An Indian's head to right. Surrounding the hair is a band inscribed : LIBERTAD. Rev. ESTADO DE—CHIHUAHUA An Indian standing upon a tortoise, holding in the right hand an arrow, in the left a bow ; upon the back a quiver of arrows. Brass ; size 19. Rare. I have several of these patterns from slightly varying dies, some in brass, some in silver ; one in copper, bears date 1846. It is possible that this latter piece may have been intended for circulation, but I never saw one other than in a comparatively uncirculated condition.

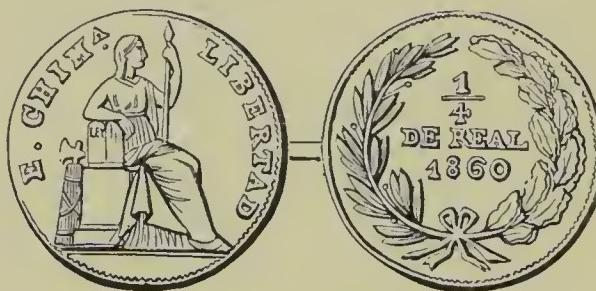
Next we have the well known *cuartilla* of this state met with in every collection.



No. 83.—Obv. ESTADO. DE. CHIHUAHUA An Indian standing

July,

on a tortoise with bow, arrow and quiver, as before. Rev. $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1856 within a wreath. Copper; size 16. There are many varieties of this coin differing from each other so slightly as to be unworthy of particular description in an article of this class. I have met with but three dates, 1846, 1855 and 1856.

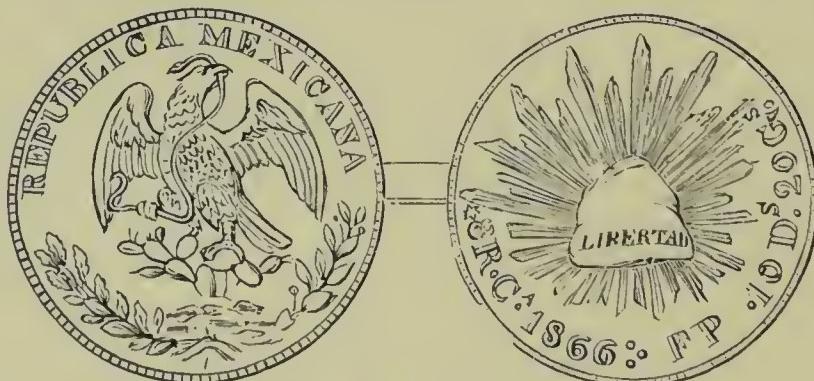


In 1860 a new and more artistic cuartilla made its appearance.

No. 84.—E. CHIH^A LIBERTAD Liberty seated beside an altar, holding a spear with the left hand, the right resting upon the tables of the law which stand upright upon the altar. Behind the altar is a fasces. Rev. $\frac{1}{4}$ | DE REAL | 1860 within a wreath of oak and laurel. Copper; size 19. I have another of these pieces bearing date 1865.

City of Chihuahua.

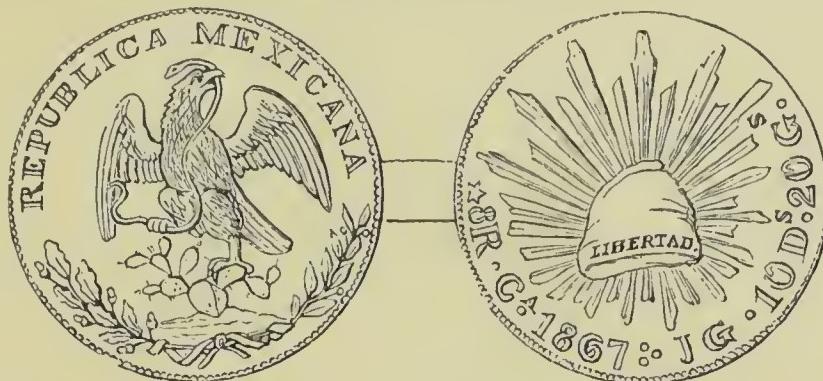
No. 85.—Obv. Same as No. 82. Rev. UNA | CUARTILLA | C^A within a band surrounded by a heavy wreath of oak. Brass; size 19. This is a rare pattern, mate to No. 82.



No. 86.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA Eagle upon the nopal. Rev. Radiated liberty cap with LIBERTAD upon the band. * 8 R. C^A 1866 : F P . 10 D^S 20 G^S Peso.

This is the usual Mexican dollar bearing the Chihuahua mintmark. I have others dated 1864 and 1865 in my cabinet, I observe, although I have made no effort to gather either dates or small coins of these

common regular issues. Another variety has the letters J G instead of F P on reverse. I illustrate this specimen also.



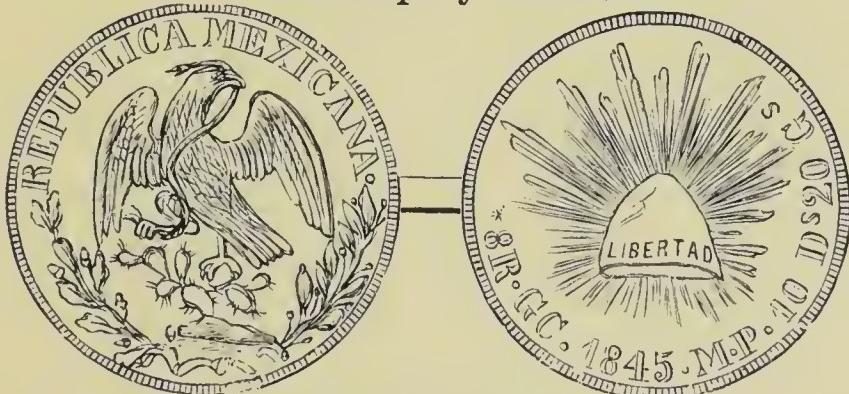
No. 87.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA Eagle on the nopal.
Rev. Radiated liberty cap with LIBERTAD on the band. *8R. C^A 1867 : J G . 10 D^s 20 G^s Peso.

I have also a handsome proclamation medal of this city which may prove interesting.

No. 88.—Obv. CAROLVS+IV+VOCAT+INDIARUM+IMPER+L V P A (in monogram) +TRIUMPH Bust of Charles IV. to right. In ex., *1790* Rev. V. PAROCHUS + JUDEX + ECCUS + ET + CLERUS+CCHIHUAHU A radiated cap lying upon an altar around the base of which a laurel wreath is entwined. Silver; size 30.

This medal is by the famous Spanish die-sinker, Gil. Evidently Mr. Gil was not well posted in the spelling of Mexican names, as a worse mess than he has made of the word Chihuahua, it would be difficult to imagine. The present state of Chihuahua was in Spanish times a part of Durango, or New Biscay, a wild, sparsely settled region famous then as now for its rich silver mines.

Guadalupe y Calvo.



No. 89.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Eagle upon the nopal.

Rev. Radiated Liberty cap with LIBERTAD upon the band. * 8 R.
GC. 1845. M. P. 10 D^s 20 G^s *Peso*.

I have only one other piece bearing the mintmark of this town,
GC, a peso of 1851.

(*To be continued*).

Numismatic Notes.

—The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, at a special meeting held at the Society's rooms in the University, on the evening of May 3, appointed a committee to prepare suitable resolutions in the matter of the death of their fellow member, Mr. C. Wyllys Betts.

—From our Brooklyn collector we have received the following tradesman's tokens of New York city, none of which appeared in our recent list.

Obv. "William R. Jenkins | Stationer, | —— | Printer | & Bookseller | No. 839 | Sixth Avenue. N. Y." Four reverses: Continental soldier; Arms supported by farmer and a fisherman, with an eagle above; copy of the "Libertas Americana Medal; Liberty Bell. White metal; size 15½.

Obv. "Geo. E. Phelan | Billiard | Tables | 36 E. 14th st. N. Y." A billiard table in the field. Occurs with the four reverses mentioned above. White metal, size 15½.

Obv. "* New York Sewing Machine Head Quarters." Within a circle: "W. Pimmel | Gen'l Agt | 191 | Grand st., N. Y." Occurs with the four reverses mentioned above. White metal, size 15½.

Obv. "Good for | * | 1 Glass of | Soda Water | At Fredericks' | Pharmacy | Cor. 60th st. | & Second Ave. N. Y." Occurs with the four reverses mentioned above. White metal, size 15½.

Obv. "At | Pruden's | 66 W. 13 st. N. Y. | Opp. Macy's | Scrap Pictures | & Fire Works | —A— | Specialty." Occurs with the four reverses mentioned above. White metal, size 15½.

Obv. "* 77 79 81 84 86 * Vesey st. N. Y." Within a circle: "Stiners | N. Y. & China | Tea | Company | —*— | M. H. Moses & Co | Prop's." Rev. "Independence Hall." View of the old Independence Hall, Philadelphia. In ex., 1776. White metal, size 24.

—"Milling" the edge of our gold and silver coins first employed in 1646, to prevent their being injured by wear, and more especially by being clipped by rogues, is a hint taken from the ancient Syrians and Romans, who treated their coins similarly and for like reasons by cutting out regular notches round the border, so as to show the inside of the metal. But the old forgers were not to be so easily beaten,

and made corresponding incisions in their copper imitations, plating them over with silver. * * * Clipping, filling and sweating coins—that is, immersing them in some strong acid that will eat away the surface, thus causing them to lose their weight, and consequently their value—are among the clumsier dodges; while the plan of covering pieces of iron, lead, copper and other metal, cut to the size and shape of the coin to be imitated, with a thin plate of gold or silver neatly stamped and soldered at the edges, which only can be detected by weight and sound, calls for a greater degree of skill and manipulation. By a law of the Emperor Constantine false coiners were declared guilty of high treason and condemned to be burned alive; by the law of Athens, all counterfeiters, debasers and diminishers of the current coin were subjected to capital punishment, and in our country these offenses are deemed high treason; and not only these, but the mere fact of buying, selling, concealing, or knowingly having in possession any implements or tools for the coinage of money. A curious statute was framed in the Reign of George II., to the effect that any offender shall be pardoned in case (being out of prison), he discovers and convicts two other offenders of the same kind." It is also contrary to law to consign money to the melting pot, the punishment for which, in the reign Charles II. was: 1, forfeiture of same and also the double value; 2, the offender, if a freeman of any town, to be disfranchised; if not, suffer six months' imprisonment." By a statute of William III., any person buying or selling, or knowingly having in his custody, any clippings or filings of the coin of the realm, shall forfeit the same and £500, one moiety to the King and other to the informer, and be branded on the cheek with the letter R. The counterfeiting of foreign coin is also considered a misdemeanor and breach of the peace and liable to a punishment of one year's imprisonment for the first offense and seven years penal servitude for the second.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Colonial Tokens.

(Continued from page 96).

No. 39.—Obv. * AT THE STORE OF TALBOT ALLUM & LEE, NEW YORK A ship under sail to right.

Rev. LIBERTY AND COMMERCE Figure of Liberty standing by the side of a bale, holding in the right hand a pole surmounted by a liberty cap, the left hand supporting a rudder. In ex., 1795.

Edge.—WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE CENT

The Talbot, Allum & Lee tokens were struck in England, on the or-

der of the firm whose name they bear, at the time when the rage for collecting the tokens of the series 1789 and 1798 prevailed. The dies were cut at Birmingham; No. 39 is esteemed the rarest of the series. Bushnell, in his *Early New York Tokens*, says: "Talbot, Allum & Lee were India merchants * * * the names of the individuals composing the firm * * were William Talbot, William Allum and James Lee, and their place of business was at No. 241 Pearl street. * * The firm of Talbot, Allum and Lee was formed in 1794 and continued until 1796, when Mr. Lee retired from the concern. The remaining partners carried on the business under the style of Talbot & Allum until 1798, when the firm was dissolved."

In order to increase the number of varieties for English token collectors—which was practised to an enormous extent in England at the time—many mules were struck with the two reverse dies of this series on planchets, the edges of which had been previously lettered for regular English tokens: "Payable in Liverpool, London and Bristol," "Payable at the Warehouse Liverpool," "Payable in London," etc., etc. To attempt a description of these edge letterings with any hope of completeness, would be a useless task. They constitute varieties, it is true, but the circumstances under which they were issued should render them valueless in the eyes of all discriminating collectors of American tokens. Nor can the varieties of English token dies with which these pieces were muled, ever be accurately given without the aid of the large cabinets of tokens in the possession of English collectors. Probably a thorough examination of these collections, could it be had, would bring to light combinations struck to order at the time, which have never been seen in this country at all. Such as are known to American collectors are noted below, with references to Conder's valuable work on the English tokens should a full description be desired.

Mule No. 1.—Obv. Same as reverse of No. 35. Rev. A naked boy. "Birmingham Halfpenny, 1793." *Conder*, 163—21.

Mule No. 2.—Obv. Same as reverse of No. 35. Rev. A stork. "Promissory Halfpenny, 1793." *Conder*, 42—14.

Mule No. 3.—Obv. Same as reverse of No. 35. Rev. "John Howard, F. R. S., Philanthropist." *Conder*, 224—123.

Mule No. 4.—Obv. Same as reverse of No. 35. Rev. "Earl Howe & the Glorious First of June." *Conder*, 225—128.

Mule No. 5.—Obv. Same as reverse of No. 35. Rev. "Blofield Cavalry." *Conder*, 118—8.

Mule No. 6.—Obv. Same as reverse of No. 39. Rev. "John Howard, F. R. S., Philanthropist."

Mule No. 7.—Obv. Same as reverse of No. 39. A naked boy. "Birmingham Halfpenny."

Mule No. 8.—Obv. Same as reverse of No. 39. "Blofield Cavalry."

No. 40.—Obv. THE. THEATRE. AT. NEW. YORK. Front view of a large building. Below the steps, JACOBS (die-sinker). In ex., AMERICA.

Rev. MAY. COMMERCE. FLOURISH. A bale, an anchor, a cornucopia, a box and a barrel standing upon the seashore. In the distance two ships, sailing to left.

Edge.—I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY. Copper; size 22½.

From a recent paper read before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society in reference to this and other American tokens, we extract the following:

"This token, struck in England, as were the Talbot, Allum and Lee and the well-known Mott, is believed by the writer to picture the old John street theatre as it appeared about the year 1796. As to the correctness of this attribution there exists some doubt. ** The token unfortunately bears no date, which renders it possible that it may refer to the Park theatre and not to the building named.

"Reasons for assigning it to John street: 1. The period during which the die-sinker flourished. This was 1788—1798. I have met during fifteen years' study of English tokens, no specimen of Mr. Jacob's handiwork bearing a later date than the year last named. 2. The John street theatre was in its prime during the period, while the Park theatre was not opened until June 1798. 3. The John street house was always spoken of as 'The Theatre.' Such is the inscription found in the legend upon our token. 4. The expressed opinions of several 'oldest inhabitants.' All such to whom I have shown the token and who remember the Park theatre distinctly, unite in saying that it differed from the building represented upon the token in every respect.

"Reasons for assigning to the Park theatre: 1. The row of doors upon the first story appear to be similar to those which at a later period existed in that theatre. The upper portion of the building may have been altered and made to appear as usually represented in engravings of this building. 2. The greater probability of a metallic representation occurring of the newer play house than of the old. The weight of evidence is entirely in favor of John street. The strongest point is the name. The legend reads: "The Theatre at New York." In these words the John street theatre was invariably described—the Park theatre never ** Assuming the attribution to John street to be correct, let us glance at that ancient temple of the Muses as it appeared in our great-grandfather's days.

"The John street theatre was built in the summer of 1767, and opened under the management of Mr. David Douglas, on December 7, of the same year, with Farquhar's lively comedy, *The Beaux' Stratagem*.

tagem, followed by *Lethe*, from the pen of Garrick. The building was located on the north side of John street, some 200 feet east of Broadway. It was built principally of wood, and painted red. [It is a notable fact that on the specimen of this token in the cabinet of the editor of the JOURNAL, the theatre is colored a *dark red*. Possibly this may be a red patination which sometimes comes with exposure to copper coins ; but strangely enough it is in this instance confined to the theatre and has the appearance of paint—a highly suggestive fact in favor of the assumption of our author]. It stood back from the street at a distance of 60 feet, and had a covered way of rough wooden material extending from the pavement to the doors. ** The John street theatre continued to be a favorite place of resort until the opening of the Park theatre on the 29th of January, 1798. From this date the popularity of the older play house steadily declined, and before the expiration of the year it was abandoned by the company who had vainly endeavored to restore its prestige, and being pulled down, three stores were erected in its place. Considering the great historic interest of this beautiful token, it is more than strange that it should be held in the comparatively light esteem it is. While not by any means unobtainable, it is still of decided rarity and well worthy of a place far more prominent in collections of purely American coins than we have ever seen accorded to it.

This token usually commands about \$8 at our auction sales.

(*To be continued*).

American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

To the Editor of THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL :

Sir :—I have to communicate to you the following Abstract of Minutes of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

The Annual and Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held at the Society's Rooms, New York University Building, on Tuesday evening March 15th, 1887, President Parish presiding.

The *Executive Committee* reported as follows: The Society has been advancing steadily from year to year, and we are able at the present time to show a much larger roll of active members than ever before. During the past year we have held four regular, two special and ten numismatic meetings of the Society ; also six meetings of the Executive Committee. Our rolls now consist of twenty-one honorary, eighty corresponding and one hundred and seventy-one resident members. Total number two hundred and seventy-two, being a gain of twenty-four resident members.

The *Room Committee* made their report showing that they had met

with great success during the past year. Ten numismatic meetings have been held with interesting papers and exhibitions. The committee also greatly increased its usefulness by keeping the rooms open during the summer months, and every fortnight, regularly, members gathered and passed enjoyable evenings.

The *Treasurer*, Mr. Benjamin Betts, reported that the financial affairs of this Society had been administered as in years past with the strictest regard to economy, and that we had been able to meet all our obligations.

The *Librarian*, Mr. Lyman H. Low, reported that we have received during the past year 613 catalogues, periodicals and pamphlets, and thirty-four bound volumes. The library now contains 745 bound volumes and 2260 catalogues, pamphlets, etc., a total of 3014.

Special mention was made of the liberal gifts of Daniel Parish, Jr., Dr. Isaac F. Wood and others.

The *Curator*, Mr. Charles H. Wright, reported accessions during the past year of 1270 pieces, of which number over 250 were in the precious metals. Over 1138 of the above were the gift of our generous President, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr.

The *Historiographer*, Mr. Charles Pryer, reported three deaths, General Lloyd Aspinwall, Hon. Benjamin A. Willis and General Charles P. Stone, and read appropriate obituary notices.

In the absence of our *Curator of Archaeology*, Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, there was no report. President Parish then read his annual address. The election of officers being next in order, the President appointed Messrs. Oliver and Miller as Tellers. The result of the ballot was as follows :

Daniel Parish, Jr., <i>President,</i>	}	
Andrew C. Zabriskie,		
Wm. Poillon,		
James Oliver,		<i>Vice-Presidents.</i>
David L. Walter,		
H. Russell Drowne, <i>Secretary.</i>		
Benjamin Betts, <i>Treasurer.</i>		
Lyman H. Low, <i>Librarian.</i>		
Charles H. Wright, <i>Curator of Numismatics.</i>		
Gaston L. Feuardent, <i>Curator of Archaeology.</i>		
Charles Pryer, <i>Historiographer.</i>		

The President then appointed as members of the Room Committee, Messrs. Walter, Dodd and Doughty. Mr. Walter moved the Executive Committee have power to print annual proceedings and papers read before the Society. Carried. On motion adjourned.

H. Russell Drowne, *Secretary*

Obituary.

Mr. C. Wyllys Betts, of the law firm of Betts, Atterbury & Betts, died at his home, No. 78 Irving Place, on Wednesday, April 27, after a few weeks' battle with that fatal disease, pneumonia. Mr. Betts was forty-two years of age. He was born in Newburg, and was the son of the late Fred J. Betts. Mr. Betts was unmarried, and has bequeathed his large and valuable cabinet of coins and medals relating to the early history of America to Yale College, from which institution he graduated in 1867. Concerning the bequests of Mr. Betts, the *Herald* of May 3, contains the following:

"* * * The interesting bequests are those which follow, for they cover a collection of curious objects. He gives to Yale College a cabinet of rare and ancient coins, some old cannon recovered from lost ships of the Spanish Armada, five antique carved wooden chests, made in the 17th century and an old oaken chair brought from Lancaster castle. To the "Scroll and Keys Society," of Yale College, he gives a remarkable collection of silver cups which once belonged to the various royal families of Great Britain, as follows: Queen Elizabeth, one of 1569 and another of 1586; cups bearing dates of 1667, 1669, 1677 and 1684, once owned by King Charles II.; a cup that belonged to King James II., dated 1686; two cups of Queen Anne, 1702 and 1711 and several others of later date and less interest."

With the death Mr. Betts the American Numismatic and Archæological Society loses a valuable member and one who has on numerous occasions bestowed upon their cabinets donations of more than usually valuable coins; while the fraternity generally cannot fail to deplore the untimely removal of a young and active worker, abundantly possessed of means to follow our favorite science, from their midst.

The bestowal of the valuable cabinet of Mr. Betts upon his *alma mater*, though liberal and no doubt well intentioned, can by numismatists be viewed only with regret. To donate coins to such an institution is only one step removed from their consignment to the melting pot. They are forever buried and can delight the eyes of the enthusiastic collector no more.

Mr. Betts had published over his signature a pamphlet entitled: *Counterfeit Half-pence current in the American Colonies and their issue from the Mints of Connecticut and Vermont*. This was an address delivered before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society and excited considerable interest and some criticism. We are informed that Mr. Betts left in the hands of his executors valuable literary remains of a numismatic character, which it is their intention to have completed and given to the world.'

The Cents of the United States.

(Continued from page 100).

No. 18.—1793 Head.—Obv. Head of Liberty to left, with the cap upon the short pole behind. Above the head, LIBERTY In ex., 1794 Date straight, measuring 5 (American scale) horizontally. The date stands high and close to the bust; the 4 is blunt at the top and almost touches bust.

Rev.—Rev. A.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Within a wreath of laurel leaves and berries, tied at the base with a ribbon. ONE | CENT Below the wreath, between the pendant ends of the ribbon, $\frac{1}{100}$. A minute dot (the compass mark) between the E and N in CENT being nearest the N. The top of the N joins the top of the E in ONE. Inclination of wreath stems toward each other, 94° . Length from point of union of stems to terminus, right stem: $3\frac{1}{2}$; left stem: $3\frac{3}{4}$. Maris, No. 1. R².

Such is the type of the cent of 1794. We shall not repeat the typical description, but treat only of differing points.

No. 19.—Double Chin.—Obv. Head very similar to last, the hair somewhat shorter, profile fine and the chin slightly double [not accurately depicted in illustration below.] The word LIBERTY closer to the milling than to the hair. Figures of date regular and further removed from bust than in No. 18.

Rev.—Rev. A.—Maris No. 2. R¹



No. 20.

REV. B.

No. 20.—Double Chin.—Obv. Same as No. 19.

Rev.—Rev. B.—ONE CENT stands high in wreath. The dividing line of fraction nearest denominator. A M in AMERICA widely separated. A slight crack extends from milling between M and E in AMERICA to T in CENT. Inclination of wreath stems, 104° . Length from point of union of stems to terminus, right stem: $3\frac{1}{2}$; left stem: $2\frac{3}{4}$. This reverse is not mentioned by Maris. R².

No. 21.—Sans Milling.—Obv. The date is wide. The staff broadens and presents a flat appearance at the end. The word LIBERTY widely spaced. The milling is weak and on some specimens does not appear

at all. It is probable that Dr. Maris examined a worn specimen—hence the name.

Rev.—*Rev. A.*—Maris, No. 3. R².



No. 22.

No. 22.—*Tilted 4.*—Obv. The head presents a facial expression very similar to No. 18. The staff is thick and close to the bust. Width of date, $5\frac{1}{2}$. The figures 1, 7 and 9 are of uniform size and evenly spaced, while the 4 is closer to the 9, below the line of its fellows and is tilted slightly to right. Distance between top of 4 and bust, $\frac{7}{8}$.

Rev.—*Rev. B.*—Maris, No. 4. R¹.



No. 23.

REV. C.

No. 23.—*Young Head.*—Obv. Presents one of the best designs of the series. The facial expression is calm and dignified, the hair close and waving. The lettering is large and irregular, the R being slightly above the upper line and immediately over the apex of the forehead. A crack in the die extends through E to the top of the head. The date is curved and the figures irregularly spaced, the 7 and 9 being very close; the 4 touches the bust (not so depicted in the illustration).

Rev.—*Rev. C.*—The word STATES unevenly spaced, the first s being distant from the t. The u and n in UNITED almost touch each other at top; the d is slightly below the upper line and very close to the e. The wreath joins at top and the right pendant end of the ribbon nearly touches the last cipher of the denominator. Inclination of wreath stems, 100° . Length from point of union of stems to terminus; right stem: $2\frac{1}{2}$; left stem: $3\frac{1}{4}$. Maris, No. 5. R¹.

No. 24.—*Young Head.*—Obv. Same as No. 23.

Rev.—*Rev. D.*—Similar to No. 23, but has between the points of the milling a circle of 87 (?) minute stars. R⁸.

No. 25.—*Young Head.*—Obv. Same as No. 23.

Rev.—*Rev. E.*—Differs from reverse of No. 23 in the wreath which is open at top and has six berries on each branch. R⁶.



No. 26.

No. 26.—*Coquette.*—Obv. The letter L in LIBERTY touches the I and almost touches the cap. The point where the first three locks become separated below the ear is the center of an arc formed on the neck by the wavy hair.

Rev.—*Rev. C.*—Maris, No. 6. R⁴.



No. 27.

No. 27.—*Crooked 7.*—Obv. The marked peculiarity of this obverse lies in the date. The 1 and 4 touch the hair and bust, respectively. The 7 is disproportionately large, the stem being strongly inclined to the left. The letter R in LIBERTY is very close to the hair, the lower curve blending with the stand of the T (not represented in the illustration).

Rev.—*Rev. C.*—Maris, No. 7. R¹.

No. 28.—*Crooked 7.*—Obv. Same as No. 27.

Rev.—*Rev. F.*—The letters T and A in STATES are joined at the bottom. The right perpendicular stroke of the N in ONE is somewhat longer at the lower end than the left. Inclination of wreath stems, 120°. Length from point of union of stems to terminus; right stem: 3; left stem: 3. Maris, No. 7. R¹.

No. 29.—*Crooked 7.*—Obv. Same as No. 27.

August,

Rev.—Rev. G.—The spacing of the word STATES is very irregular and the letters uneven. The A is abnormally large and rises above the upper line of the other letters, being also very close to the first T. The first T is below the upper line. The E in ONE is crooked, and tilts forward, being also above the upper line of the o and n. The T in CENT is above the upper line of the CEN. Maris, No. 7. R¹.

The *Crooked 7* cents are found perfect and with both obverse and reverse dies cracked across.



No. 30.

No. 30.—*Pyramidal Head.*—Obv. The letter L in LIBERTY closely approaches the cap, and the R, the hair. The forehead is high and receding—this probably suggested the name—its apex being directly beneath the letter R. The date is close and curved. The 1 touches the hair (not so represented in the illustration) the 4 is sharp and almost touches the bust (distance one-half millimeter).

Rev.—Rev. H.—On this reverse ONE | CENT is high in the wreath, the distance between the letter C and the nearest leaf being 1. The words STATES and AMERICA are irregularly spaced, the letters T and M being out of position. The branches of the wreath have 7 berries each; the two lower berries on the left touch the ribbon. Inclination of wreath stems, 118°. Length from point of union of stems to terminus, right stem: 2½; left stem: 2½. The fraction measures 3 horizontally and is much below the wreath. The numerator and the figure 1 in the denominator are very close to the dividing line, the ciphers being somewhat lower. Maris, No. 10. R¹.



No. 31.

No. 31.—*Many-Haired*.—Obv. The hair is thick, the face well designed and of pleasing expression; the tip of the nose is distant 3 from the stand of the letter Y, in LIBERTY. The letters in LIBERTY are uneven, the R being slightly above the upper line. The whole touches the milling. The date is bold and curved, and measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally. The figure 1 touches the hair.

Rev.—*Rev. I.*—There are 7 berries on each branch of the wreath. The dash of the fraction is inclined downward, to right. The last cipher is very close to the milling. Inclination of wreath stems, 119° . Length from point of union of stems to terminus, right stem: $2\frac{3}{4}$; left stem: $2\frac{1}{2}$. Maris, No. 11. R¹.



No. 32.

No. 32.—*Scarred Head*.—Obv. This variety is easily distinguished by a depression in the hair just below the ear. The word LIBERTY is evenly spaced and equally distant from cap, head and milling. The lower curl is long and points toward the top of the 1 in date. The date is irregular, the figure 7 being shorter than its fellows and the 4 blunt and badly formed; the 1 is close to the hair.

Rev.—*Rev. J.*—The letter C in CENT is disproportionately small. The numerator and the figure 1 in denominator of fraction touch the dividing line. Inclination of wreath stems, 110° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, right stem: 3; left stem: 3. Maris, No. 12. R¹.



No. 33.

No. 33.—*Standless 4*.—Obv. The letters of the word LIBERTY are irregular and close to the milling. The date is small and close and placed equally distant from bust, hair and milling. The figure 4 lacks

the horizontal stand. Specimens from this die show two cracks ; one extending from a point near the ear, downward across the pole at its end ; the other from the milling to the right of the letter R in LIBERTY downward to the nose (not represented in the illustration).

Rev.—*Rev. K.*—The letter M in AMERICA is smaller than its fellows and the R disproportionately large. Inclination of wreath stems, 112° . Length from point of union of stems to terminus, right stem : 3 ; left stem : 3. Maris, No. 13. R².



No. 34.

No. 34.—*Abrupt Hair.*—Obv. Two locks of hair pass near the cap and terminate abruptly. The ends of the two locks immediately below the cap are disconnected from the rest. The word LIBERTY is regular and close to the milling. The date is more evenly spaced than is represented in our illustration, is curved and very close to the milling.

Rev.—*Rev. L.*—This die presents two cracks. One extending from the milling between the A and second T, in STATES, curves downward and merges with the O, in ONE. The other passes through D in UNITED, to the top of C, in CENT; thence curving downward, merges with the N in ONE. Inclination of wreath stems, 136° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, right stem : $2\frac{1}{2}$; left stem : $2\frac{1}{2}$. Maris, No. 14. R².

(To be continued).

The Cabinet of a Mexican.

BY THE MEXICAN.

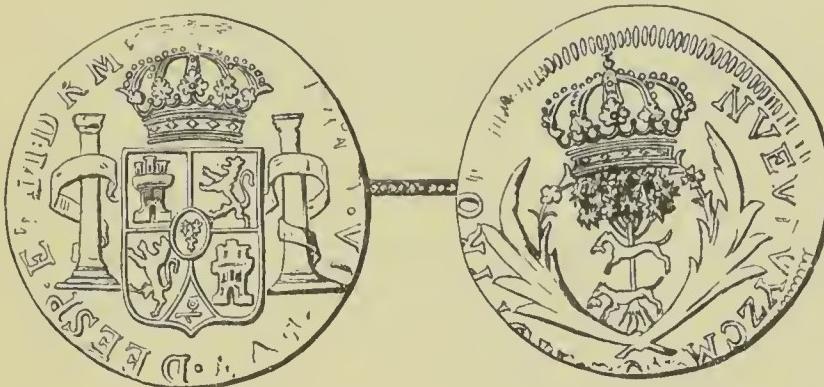
(Continued from page 106).

State of Durango.

Under the Spanish *regime* the state of Durango, or, as it was then called, *Nueva Vizcaya* (New Biscay), was one of the largest geographical divisions of New Spain, covering nine degrees of latitude, and six of longitude. The Durango of to-day is a much smaller affair, since

it has lost the states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Zacatecas and some other territory. Although this enormous province, larger in square miles than Great Britain and Ireland, could at the breaking out of the revolution boast of but 200,000 inhabitants, it had already issued numbers of coins from the mint at the city bearing its name.

It is the productions of the Durango mint, and kindred pieces in my cabinet, that we must now consider; as they are likely to prove interesting, I have illustrated freely in order that the reader may more fully comprehend the different types.



No. 90.—Obv. (FERD.) VII (RE)Y. DE ESP. ET IND RM (8 R) The crowned arms of Castile and Leon between the pillars. Rev. (MON) PRO(V. DE) NUEVA VYZC Crowned arms of the province of New Biscay between palm branches. Silver. *Peso*. This is the provisional dollar of the Morelos uprising and is much esteemed among collectors in Mexico, being very scarce and of a high degree of historic interest.

No. 91.—Obv. The shield of Durango upon a crowned scroll between palm branches. Crown divides D— $\frac{1}{4}$ Rev. DE LA | PROVINCIA | DE NUEVA | VIZCAYA | 1822 Copper. *Cuartilla*. This little cuartilla is of great rarity, only exceeded in this particular by the *octavo* of similar design, which unfortunately I do not own.



No. 92.—Obv. The eagle on the nopal. Below, divided by the nopal, $\frac{1}{4}$ —D Rev. Rude representation of the radiated liberty cap

August,

with *Libertas* on the band. Below the cap, inside a heavy border, 1824 Copper. *Octavo*. This is one of the earliest octavos of the Republic and is very rare.

No. 93.—Obv. Radiated liberty cap. OCT^O DE R. DE D^O 1828. Rev. An Indian boy, or *Mozo* as we call them here in Mexico, holding a bow and arrow, standing before a tree. Copper. *Octavo*. *Rare*.



No. 94.—Obv. ESTADO DE DURANGO. Eagle on the nopal between laurel branches. Rev. CONSTITUCION. Radiated liberty cap above $\frac{1}{4}$. 1853 within two flowering boughs. Copper. *Cuartilla*.



No. 95.—Obv. DEPARTAMENTO DE DURANGO Eagle upon the nopal between laurel branches. Rev. LIBERTAD EN EL ORDEN. (Liberty in Order) $\frac{1}{4}$. | 1860 within a laurel wreath. Copper. *Cuartilla*.

No. 96.—Obv. ESTADO DE DURANGO Eagle upon the nopal between laurel branches. Rev. INDEPENDENCIA Y LIBERTAD $\frac{1}{4}$. | 1866 between laurel branches. Copper. *Cuartilla*.

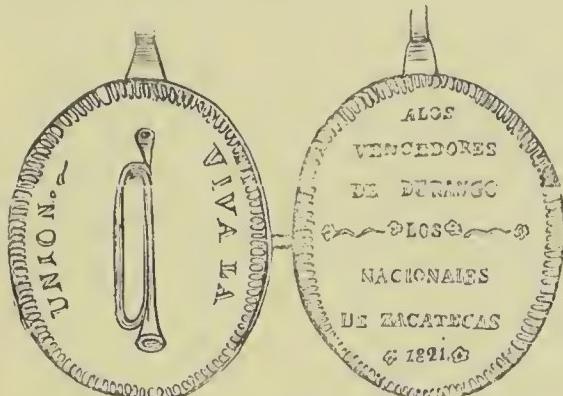
City of Durango.

The earliest coin of the city of Durango in my cabinet is a proclamation dollar of Charles IV.

No. 97.—Obv. CAROL * IV * D * G * HISPAN * REX * DURANG * PROCLAM * Bust of the king to right. Rev. IMPERATOR *

INDIARUM * NOVAE * CANTARIAE 1790 Crowned arms of Durango between palm branches. In ex., GIL Silver; size 26. *Peso.*

Next beside this lies a Spanish dollar of Ferdinand VII, having the Durango mint mark and bearing date 1816. It is in the usual style so often described, and particular notice may be dispensed with. I have others also; dates 1820, 1821 and 1822.



No. 98.—Obv. VIVA LA UNION. A bugle. Rev. ALOS | VENCEDORES | DE DURANGO | LOS | NACIONALES | DE ZACATECAS | 1821. Ornaments before and after LOS and before and after date. (To the conquerors of Durango, the Nationalists of Zacatecas). Brass; Oval; size 17x20; has loop. This is a rare and interesting war medal of the revolution.

A proclamation toston of Iturbide is next in order, thus:

No. 99.—Obv. AUGUSTIN * I * EMPERADOR * CONSTITUC * DE * MEXICO * Crowned arms of Durango above a horizontal fasces, between palm branches. Rev. PROCLAMADO * | DURAN | GO * ANO | * DE * | 1822. within a heavy wreath of oak. Silver, size 22. *Toston.*



No. 100.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Eagle upon the nopal killing snake. The eagle is turned to left and is of bolder de-

August,

sign than on the ordinary dollar. The nopal rests upon a fasces, with oak and laurel branches upon either side. Rev. Radiated liberty cap with *Liberty* on the band. Below: 8 R. D^o 1824. R. L. 10 D^s 20 G^s Silver. *Peso*. This is one of the earliest of the Durango dollars under the Republic and usually commands a high price among collectors in Mexico.

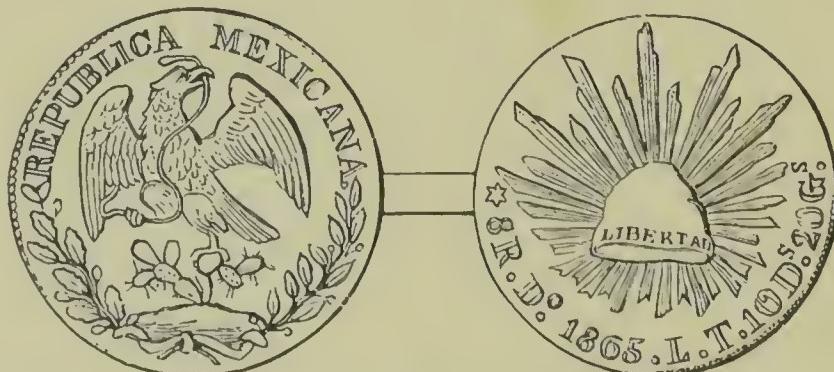


No. 101.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Eagle upon the nopal between oak and laurel branches, after the usual style. Rev. Radiated liberty cap with LIBERTAD on the band. Below: * 8 R. D^o 1827. R. L. 10 D^s 20 G^s Silver. *Peso*.

Of this type I have dollars bearing dates, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835 and 1837; also *reales* and *pesetas* of most of these dates.

Of the year 1838 I have one of the series of pattern cuartillas in brass, which are found bearing many mint marks, struck in Durango.

No. 102.—Obv. * REPUBLICA MEXICANA * 1838. Head of an Indian wearing a peculiar cap with LIBERTAD on the band, to right. Rev. UNA | CUARTILLA | D^o Below, two branches of oak. Brass; size 18. *Cuartilla*.



No. 103.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Eagle on the nopal

between oak and laurel branches. Rev. Radiated liberty cap, with LIBERTAD on the band. * 8 R. D^o 1865. L. T. 10 D^s 20 G^s. Silver. Peso.

This is a specimen dollar under the administration of President Juarez. I have another bearing date 1870. In 1871 the style was changed and the Durango mint issued the *balance* dollar, which was soon altered to the old style again.



No. 104.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA Eagle upon the nopal between oak and laurel branches. In ex., 1871 Rev. A pair of scales between which is a short sword and an open scroll inscribed LEY Above is a radiated liberty cap with LIBERTAD on the band. Below: UN PESO D^o P. 902.7.

I have a toston of similar design bearing date 1874.

(To be continued).

Colonial Tokens.

(Continued from page 110).

New Jersey.

We now approach a token, or rather a series of tokens, which only by an accident have any claim to a place in a list of this class. These are the famous "Patrick Halfpence," as they are termed in England, the "Mark Newby's," as they are usually styled by cataloguers in the United States. Were we disposed to draw the line with any degree of severity, these tokens could find no place under the caption beneath which we, following general tradition, have placed them. In handling the subject of colonial money, however, and more especially tokens of that archaic period of our country's history, lines cannot be too severely drawn; hence we give to the "Mark Newby's" their usual place.

August,

In describing these well known pieces, let us state right here that nothing certain has been known of their history for two centuries. We have nothing new to offer in relation to them with the sole exception of the paragraph which we recently unearthed in Bishop Nicholson's *Irish Historical Library*, which would seem to place them as far back as the reign of Elizabeth, if not before. (See C. C. J., 1887, p. 91). Aside from this we can only give the statements of Crosby, Simon, Leake, and others, none of whom seem to have any definite information on the subject themselves.

No. 41.—Obv. . . FLOREAT . * . REX A crowned king kneeling, facing left, playing upon the Irish harp. Above the harp is a large crown of brass set into the copper planchet.

Rev. ECCE:GREX St. Patrick, mitred, standing, holding in the left hand a crosier, in the right, a shamrock. To the right of the saint are five persons standing with upturned faces; to the left is a shield bearing six castles, above which the heads of three persons project, their faces being turned toward the saint. Copper; sizes vary from 17 to 20.

This is the piece usually styled the halfpenny. Crosby, who examined many specimens, makes four varieties of reading of the obverse legends, and four of the reverse. We copy his table :

OBVERSE LEGENDS.

. . . FLORE AT REX.	. . . FLOREAT. . * . . REX.
. . FLOREAT. . * . . REX.	. . FLOREAT . * . : REX.

The letters on the . . FLOREAT. . * . . REX. variety are much smaller than the others.

REVERSE LEGENDS.

. ECCE GREX (2 dies)	ECCE : GREX
. ECCE. GREX (2 dies)	: ECCE. GREX



No. 42.—Obv. FLOREAT : REX : A crowned king kneeling, facing left, playing on the Irish harp. Above the harp is a large crown of brass set into the copper planchet.

Rev. QVIESCAT PLEBS : St. Patrick, mitred, standing, holding in the

left hand a double, or metropolitan cross, the right being stretched out over a cockatrice and other venomous animals. Behind the saint is a church. Copper; size 16. This piece is sometimes found struck in silver.

In American catalogues it is customary to call No. 42 the *farthing*, although being the common variety, there can be little doubt that it is one of the halfpence alluded to in the quotation below. Crosby's legend list is as follows:

OBVERSE LEGENDS.

FLOREAT : REX	FLOREAT. : REX :
FLOREAT REX : (3 dies)	FLOREAT : REX : . (3 dies)
FLOREAT : REX : (13 dies)	FLOREAT * REX * * * *

REVERSE LEGENDS.

QVIESCAT	PLEBS (9 dies)	QVIESCAT	PLEBS : (3 dies)
QVIESCAT	PLEBS. (2 dies)	QVIESCAT	: PLEBS :
QVIESCAT	. PLEBS.	QVIESCAT	PLEBS : . (2 dies)
QVIESCAT	. PLEBS	QVIESCAT	: PLEBS : .
QVIESCAT	: PLEBS (2 dies)	QVIESCAT *	PLEBS *

Of these reverses Crosby finds the first in silver and copper; the third in silver only, and the rest in copper only.

So much for the description of the coins: now for their history; let us see what claims they possess to be regarded as tokens of the New Jersey colony. We quote Crosby again:

"Upon the 19th of November, 1681, there arrived in New Jersey a party of emigrants from Dublin, Ireland, Mark Newby and his family being among them. He brought with him a quantity of pieces known as St. Patrick's halfpence, which, owing to the scarcity of small money there, were in the ensuing May, made current in the state under certain conditions expressed in the act by which they were authorized. This act is found in the 'Grants, Concessions and Original Constitutions of the Province of New Jersey,' vol. VIII., p. 445, under date of May 8th, 1682, and is as follows:

"Section VI.

"And for the more convenient Payment of small Sums,

"Be it Enacted by Authority aforesaid:

"That Mark Newbie's halfpence, called Patricks halfpence, shall, from and after the said Eighteenth Instant, pass for halfpence Current pay of this Province, provided he, the said Mark, give sufficient security to the speaker of this House for the use of the General Assembly from Time to Time being, that he, the said Mark, his

Executors and Administrators, shall and will change the said half-pence for pay Equivalent, upon demand; and provided also, that no Person or Persons be hereby obliged to take more than five shillings in one Payment."

To what extent "he, the said Mark," took advantage of this permission is not known. No doubt he promptly unloaded his stock of halfpence upon his neighbors and redeemed as few as possible. Mark Newby lived on the farm in Newton lately owned by a Mr. Jos. B. Cooper, where many of the Patrick halfpence have been ploughed up.

Such is the history of these strange pieces so far as their connection with the New Jersey colony is concerned; their date and origin is more obscure. Let us quote the authorities and with all the information before him, the reader must draw his own conclusions and adopt the theory which may please him best.

Crosby, *Early Coins of America*:—The date and origin of these pieces are enveloped in mystery. * * * From the fact that Mark Newby brought with him in 1681 a quantity of these tokens sufficient to call for an act to legalize their currency, it would appear that they must have been at that time of comparatively recent date.

Evelyn, *A Discourse of Medals, Ancient and Modern*, etc., London, 1697, calls them Irish coins and assigns them to the reign of Charles II.

Thoresby, a member of the Royal Society, assigns them to a similar place in a paper read before that body in 1715.

Bishop Nicholson, *Irish Historical Library*, places them under the reign of Charles I., when speaking of the coins; but in another place when alluding to the deplorable state of the coinage of Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, he says: "they had also brass harpers which were as big as a shilling but went for no more than a penny." (See C. C. J., 1887, p. 92).

Leake, *An Historical Account of English Money*, etc., London, 1726. Second edition 1745, gives it as his opinion that they were "struck by the Papists when they rebelled in Ireland and massacred the Protestants."

Harris, a prolific writer of the last century, in his edition of the works of Sir James Ware, 1745, notes that the larger variety bears the arms of the city of Dublin (the six castles, we presume) and assigns the tokens to the reign of Charles II.

Simon, in 1749, speaks of them as "coins of the rebels struck about the year 1642 during the reign of Charles I.," and says of the silver pieces: "it is thought that they were struck as medals, but for my part I think they were struck upon the same occasion and intended by the Kilkenny assembly to pass for shillings."

Dr. Robert Cane, quoted by Crosby, concludes: "it was minted at the Continent for the use of the Confederate Assembly, was transmitted to Kilkenny and there distributed." He proposes to call these pieces the Rinuccini Confederate money, as they are in some parts of their designs exceedingly in keeping with the opinions and sentiments of the Nuncio Rinuccini." Dr. Cane gives it as his opinion that they were "foreign coins and not coined in these kingdoms but brought over by Rinuccini for the use of the Confederate army."

Dr. Aquila Smith, who records these various opinions in the Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society for 1854, draws the conclusion from the evidence here submitted, that the Patrick half-pence were private tokens issued in Dublin at sometime between the Restoration (1660) and the year 1680, when regal copper half-pence were coined for Ireland.

These tokens are not of extreme rarity. The larger variety is the most difficult to obtain and usually commands a price varying from three to five dollars in our auction sales, while the smaller can always be had for two or three dollars.

In our own collection we have a specimen of the QVIESCAT PLEBS type where the crown seems to be a part of the planchet and not as ordinarily a piece of brass set into the planchet; the specimen is somewhat corroded, however, and if cleaned with acid this assumption might be proved incorrect.

(*To be continued).*

Numismatic Notes.

—We are informed that it is the intention of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society to shortly publish a selection of the papers read by the different members at the numismatic meetings held during the past two years.

—The New York *Times*, of February 27th, contained the following in regard to the numismatic treasures of the Grand Turk.—"The large circular case in the middle of the room [in the museum at Constantinople] is filled with ** several thousand coins of which the greater part are gold and in good condition. ** I noticed Roman and Byzantine specimens and a considerable number of Arabic coins of the first century of the Hegira. This collection ought to be properly examined, arranged, and described. In its present position it is impossible to see it adequately. It may contain rarities or even unique specimens; it is sure to present somewhat of fresh interest, and if the Sultan could be induced to permit the detailed examination and publication of his coin cabinet by English numismatists, he would—to his sur-

prise—find the number of specimens intact on the termination of the of the dangerous experiment and the antiquarian world would be *somewhat* the wiser by their description of the coins. At least we should know whether or not there was anything unique among the coins."

—Although somewhat late to serve as a "book notice," we cannot forbear a few passing remarks upon an excellent work on German copper coins which has recently come into our possession. *Beschreibung der Kupfer-Münzen Westfalens*, by Joseph Weingärtner, Paderborn, 1872. This little book is without exception one of the most intelligently compiled numismatic productions we have ever seen. It takes up the copper coins of the Westphalian provinces, cities and ecclesiastical establishments, and offers them to the reader in a shape which enables even the merest tyro in numismatic science to grasp them without difficulty. Preceding each list is a brief historic description, together with tables of dates and values, excellent for hurried reference and sufficient in themselves to permit the location of many hitherto mysterious copper coins. The work embraces a complete—and we doubt not accurate—description of the copper coins of Munster, ALEN, Beckum, Bochold, Coesfeld, Dülmen, Haltern, Rheine, Telgte, Warrendorf, Werne, Osnabrück, Weidenbrück, Westphalia, Marsberg, Werle, Mark, Altena, Hamm, Soest, Dortmund, Bentheim, Steinfurt, Tecklenburg and Rheda, Paderborn, Warburg, Corvey, Waldeck, Pyrmont, Lippe, Ravensberg, Ritberg, Hervord, Schauenburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, Minden, Oldenburg and East Frisia. The student of German copper coins has but to glance at these names to see at once the valuable aid it is capable of affording. It comes in three parts and has eight badly executed plates of wood cuts. Our copy cost us \$3.50.

—The coins and medals, the property of the late John T. Raymond, together with other collections, were sold at auction by Bangs & Co. recently. Raymond's collection was small—only 195 lots—and not particularly valuable. The first coin to come up brought the highest price. It was the quintuple eagle, his famous matching coin. It went for \$66. Another coin, scarcely less celebrated, was the 1803 silver dollar for which the comedian paid a pawnbroker in Chicago \$300 under the impression that it was coined in 1804. The date had been cleverly changed. It was knocked down to a Mr. Farrington, of Saratoga, for \$5.60. A very fair, slightly scratched half dollar of 1794 went for \$3.25. A rare Washington cent of 1791 went for \$2.10. The property of another collector brought some fair prices. A Kentucky token in silver of 1796 was sold for \$21. A cent of 1787 of New York State went at a bargain, \$30. In contrast to this a twenty-five thousand and a fifty-thousand dollar bond were put up. They brought a dollar each. They were Confederate bonds. Some valuable old English coins and some historic medals were also sold.

The Cents of the United States.

(Continued from page 118).



No. 35.

REV. M.

No. 35.—*Separated Date.*—Obv. The word LIBERTY is evenly spaced and very close to the milling; the letter T is a trifle lower than its fellows. The date is large, widely separated and made up of uneven figures. The 1 is nearer the milling than the hair; the 7 has a short downward stroke; the 9 is badly formed, closer to the 4 than to the 7 and touches the milling; the 4 stands midway between milling and bust. The hair is lightly cut, which gives it a scanty appearance. The line from the tip of the nose to the apex of the head is less abrupt than in No. 34.

Rev.—*Rev. M.*—Présents a die crack extending from the milling through the E in STATES to the outermost leaf of the left branch of the wreath, which it touches; thence, on some specimens, across the E in ONE, to the right branch. Other specimens still, show a crack through the first s in STATES extending toward the centre of the planchet. Inclination of wreath stems, 120° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, left stem, 3; right stem, $2\frac{3}{4}$. From the end of left stem to the extreme left of ribbon bow, is 3. Maris, No. 15. R¹.

No. 36.—*Separated Date.*—Obv. Same as No. 35.

Rev.—*Rev. N.*—Distance from end of left stem to extreme left of ribbon bow, 4. Inclination of stems, 113° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, left stem: $3\frac{1}{4}$; right stem: 3. Maris, No. 16. R¹.

No. 37.—*The Ornate.*—Obv. The facial expression of the head of Liberty is calm and dignified. The lower curl of the hair points directly to the top of 1 in date. The letters in LIBERTY are regularly formed and widely spaced, being close to the milling and equally distant from head and cap. From the tip of chin to the lowest point of L is 11. The date is widely spaced and measures 6 in width.



No. 37.

Rev.—Rev. O.—The E in ONE and the T in CENT are smaller than the other letters. The c and A in AMERICA approach each other closely. Inclination of wreath stems, 110° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, left stem : 3 ; right stem : 3. Maris, No. 17. R¹.

No. 38.—*The Ornate.*—Obv. Same as No. 37.

Rev.—Rev. P.—The E in ONE is above, and the c in CENT, below the line of the other letters. The wreath is lightly struck and the branches much twisted and very irregular. The right pendant end of the ribbon touches the milling. Inclination of wreath stems, 102° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, left stem : $3\frac{1}{2}$; right stem : 3. Maris, No. 25. R².



No. 39.

No. 39.—*Venus Marina.*—The head presents, perhaps the most beautiful facial expression of the series and fully justifies its name. The hair is thick and long and the cap approaches very close to the milling. The letters of LIBERTY are evenly spaced and near the milling, which has a slight defect between the L and I. The date is regular and measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ in width.

Rev.—Rev. Q.—Similar to *Rev. O*, AMERICA being evenly spaced. A die crack extends from the first s in STATES toward the centre of the planchet. The dividing line of the fraction measures $2\frac{1}{4}$. Inclination of wreath stems, 124° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, left stem : 3 ; right stem : 3. Maris, No. 18. R¹.

No. 40.—*Venus Marina.*—Obv. Similar to No. 39. The die shows a crack extending through the L in LIBERTY in a curved line across the cap.

Rev.—Rev. R.—One berry only upon the left branch of the wreath

opposite the top of the ribbon bow. The bow is much out of place. Inclination of wreath stems, 125° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, left stem: $2\frac{3}{4}$; right stem: $2\frac{3}{4}$. Maris, No. 19. R¹.



No. 41.

No. 41.—*Fallen 4.*—Obv. The face is bold and striking. The word LIBERTY is unevenly spaced, the B and E being closer than the I and R, or the E and R; each letter touches the milling; the letter L is distant from the cap. The date is irregularly spaced; the figures 179 are on a line, but the 4, which touches the 9, presents the appearance of having fallen slightly below.

Rev.—*Rev. S.*—The dividing line of the fraction touches the right pendant ribbon end. Inclination of wreath stems, 101° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus; left stem, $3\frac{1}{4}$; right stem: $3\frac{1}{4}$. Maris, No. 20. R¹.



No. 42.

No. 42.—*Short Bust.*—Obv. The facial expression is coarse and not pleasing. The bust line is slightly rounded and shorter than on the other varieties of this date. The word LIBERTY is close, irregular and stands about midway between hair and milling. The date is close and irregularly spaced, the figures 7 and 9 almost touch. The figure 1 almost touches the hair and the 4 touches the bust. A die crack extends from the left of the cap through the hair, thence to the left of date to the milling.

Rev.—*Rev. T.*—A die crack shows itself at the milling between the words STATES and OF, extending to the N in ONE. Inclination of wreath stems, 130° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, left stem: 3; right stem: $2\frac{1}{2}$. Maris, No. 21, R¹.

No. 43.—*Short Bust.*—Obv. Same as No. 42.

Rev.—*Rev. U.*—A die crack shows itself at u in UNITED, passes through c in CENT and o in ONE to the wreath. Inclination of wreath stems, 135° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, left stem: $2\frac{1}{2}$; right stem: $2\frac{1}{2}$. Maris, No. 22. R¹.



NO. 44.

No. 44.—*Patagonian.*—The head is large and handsome, the face highly expressive, the depression between the chin and lip unusually deep. The word LIBERTY is evenly spaced and is considerably below the milling; the R almost touches the hair. The top of the cap is broad, measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ and touches the milling. The staff touches the milling. The distance from the foot of R in LIBERTY to the top of the milling figure 1 in the date is 12. The figure 1 in the date touches the hair and the 4 the bust. The 7 and 9 are very close to each other.

Rev.—*Rev. V.*—The letter E in ONE is above the line of its fellows. Inclination of wreath stems, 135° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, left stem: $2\frac{1}{2}$; right stem: 2. Maris, No. 23. R¹.

No. 45.—*Patagonian.*—Obv. Same as No. 44.

Rev.—*Rev. W.*—The letters composing the word ONE are on a line. Inclination of wreath stems, 128° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, left stem: 3; right stem: $2\frac{1}{2}$. Maris, No. 24. R¹.



NO. 46.

No. 46.—*Amiable Face.*—Obv. Our illustration does not fairly represent the facial expression, which is decidedly amiable, and fully bears out the name. There is a small disconnected lock of hair at a dis-

tance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ below the cap. The distance from the ear to the lowest point of the letter Y in LIBERTY is 6. The word LIBERTY is irregular and nearer the milling than the head. The date is likewise irregular, but the figures 7 and 9 are not as close as represented in our illustration. The 7 is smaller than the other figures; the 1 stands considerably below the 7; the 4 is very close to the bust.

Rev.—Rev. P.—Maris, No. 26. R¹. This variety occurs on large and small planchets.

No. 47.—*Amiable Face*.—Obv. Same as No. 46.

Rev.—Rev. X.—The ribbon knot is particularly prominent; the dividing line of fraction measures 3. Inclination of wreath stems, 124° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, left stem: $2\frac{7}{8}$; right stem: $2\frac{7}{8}$. Maris, No. 27. R¹.



NO. 48.

No. 48.—*Large Planchet*.—Obv. Head not unhandsome; features clear and well defined. Distance from the top of the figure 1 in the date to the tip of the nose, is 11. The word LIBERTY is even and near the milling. The letters L and R are equally distant from cap and hair. The date is regular and measures 5 in width.

Rev.—Rev. Y.—The left branch of the wreath bears six large and two small berries, the latter being divided by the last leaf. The letters T and A in STATES almost touch at base. Inclination of wreath stems, 119° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, left stem: $2\frac{1}{2}$; right stem: $2\frac{1}{2}$. Maris, No. 28. R¹. This variety is usually found struck upon large planchets.



NO. 49.

No. 49.—*Marred Field*.—Obv. This obverse is identical with No. 46, the Amiable Face, but has behind the head the peculiar mark described

as a detached lock of hair, and a slight blemish on the smooth surface in the field.

Rev.—*Rev. X.* Maris, No. 29. R¹.

No. 50.—*Marred Field.*—Obv. Same as No. 49.

Rev.—*Rev. Z.*—The top of the slanting stroke of the N in UNITED is unusually long. A die crack shows itself above U in UNITED extending to the N. Another crack appears crossing the letter D. Dividing line of fraction measures $2\frac{1}{2}$. Inclination of wreath stems, 130° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, left stem: $2\frac{1}{2}$; right stem: $2\frac{1}{2}$. Maris, No. 30. R¹.

(To be continued).

The Cabinet of a Mexican.

BY THE MEXICAN.

(Continued from page 123).

State of Oaxaca.

The state of Oaxaca, situated in the southwesterly corner of the republic, bordering on the Central American state of Guatemala, is naturally one of the richest, though probably one of the least developed in all Mexico. The state derives its name from the ancient Mexican city and valley of Huaxyaca, one of the principal places in the Zapotec country. Humboldt, in the account of his visit to Mexico, says of Oaxaca: "It is one of the most delightful countries in this part of the globe. The beauty and salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the soil and the richness and variety of its productions, all minister to the prosperity of its inhabitants." * * * the vegetation is beautiful and vigorous throughout the province, and especially half way down the declivity of the tableland in the temperate region where the rains are copious from May to October." Oaxaca, the capital is a small but very beautiful city, and is one of the neatest, cleanest and most regularly built in Mexico. Its edifices are constructed of a greenish stone which preserves its color indefinitely and gives this city an air of freshness which we have never seen in any other. The convent of San Francisco, built at the commencement of the seventeenth century, looks at this day as though it had just come from the hands of the architect. Streams of the purest water flow through all the streets, and in all the squares are beautiful public fountains. The fruits of both the torrid and the temperate zones are to be seen daily exposed for sale in the market place. As one walks in the suburbs, oranges and lemons can be seen growing on one side

of the road, while on the other are fields of wheat and rye. In this state is the magnificent ruined temple of Mitla, whose sculptured columns and *arabesques* have long been the wonder and perplexity of the antiquarian. Numismatically, also, Oaxaca is peculiarly interesting, since it has furnished us with a series of coins struck during the Morelos uprising, which differ from all others of the Mexican series.

The coins of Morelos have been admirably described in an interesting, and typographically beautiful, little pamphlet by Mr. Lyman H. Low, a well-known American numismatist, entitled : *A Sketch of the Coinage of Morelos*; his description being based upon a find made in excavating a small tumulus near Tlacoctahuaya, in the state of Oaxaca. I possess but a few specimens of this series, to which I shall confine myself. The following is Mr. Low's description of Morelos and the political events which gave birth to these interesting coins :

"Jose Maria Morelos, whose name was Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon, according to his baptismal registry in Valladolid, where the record is still preserved, was christened Jose Maria Teclo. He was born at the rancho *Tahuejo el Chico*, near Apatzingan, on the 30th of September, 1765. In October 1810, when a curate at Nucupetaro, in Valladolid, he joined the insurgent general Hidalgo, who was shot on the 30th of July, 1810, at Chihuahua, each provisional leader acting independently ; and, although Rayon, who was commissioned Commander in Chief, was not generally acknowledged, he later became president and was followed by Liceaga. At the Apatzingan congress, October 22, 1814, Morelos was deputy for Nuevo Leon and with Liceaga and Cos, formed the executive when the former attained the presidency.

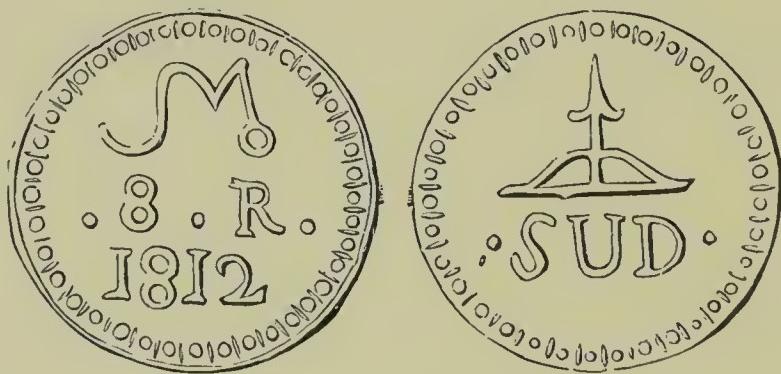
"Morelos was captured at Tezmalaca, Nov. 5, 1815, and shot at San Cristobal Ecatepec, a suburb of the City of Mexico, Dec. 22, forty-seven days after his capture. Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft, in his *History of the Pacific States*, makes mention of him as follows : 'His countrymen have placed him next to Hidalgo in the rank of patriot liberators and justly so ; for, if the latter started the revolution, Morelos nobly carried on the great work and more ably, it must be admitted. While possessing but little book-learning, he had what far outweighed it—genius; which when the summons came, transformed the benign *cura* into the greatest and most successful military leader among the insurgents, at least till Iturbide joined them. He revived an almost extinct cause, formed for it a new cradle in the mountains of Mitzeca, laying at its feet the whole rich south. He raised it to the greatest height attained ere came the end, crowning his work with the declaration of absolute independence from Spain and the formation of a true republican government. His task was done. From that moment his

star declined, to set within a year.'"

In another place, Mr. Low furnishes the following extract from Bancroft:

"The establishment of a mint was found necessary, and on the 5th of October, 1810, the work of constructing the machinery and dies was commenced at Guanajuato, Jose Mariano de Robles being made superintendent. The establishment was almost completed by the 21st of November, when the Spanish army, under Calleja, entered the city and took possession of it. The artisans displayed great skill in the construction of the machinery and implements and in the engraving of the dies; they were so perfect as to rival those in the mint at Mexico, to which city all the appliances were carried as trophies."

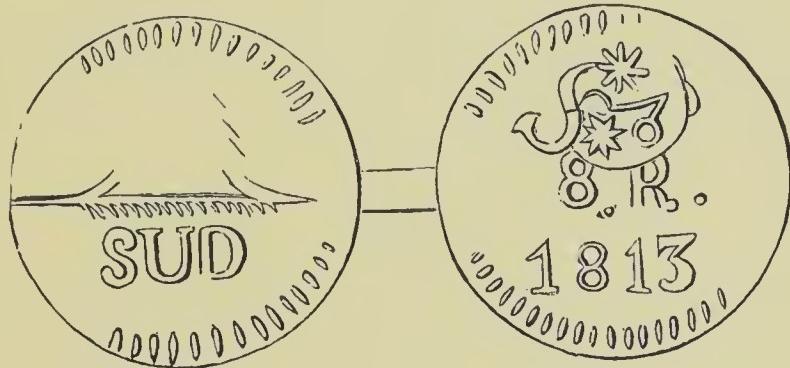
The absurdly partisan character of this statement regarding the "beautiful execution" of the coins of Morelos, may be seen by a single glance at the following illustrations, which, while depicting but a few of the numerous die varieties, fully illustrate these coins.



No. 105.—Obv. J M O in rude monogram (Jose Maria Morelos) | . 8 . R . | 1812 A coarse border surrounding. Rev. A bow with an arrow resting perpendicularly on the string. Beneath the bow, SUD (south). A coarse border surrounding. Peso. Silver; size 24. The usual metal in which these pieces occur is copper, and it was as copper tokens they principally circulated. Specimens in silver of many of the dies occur, which I am inclined to regard in the light of subsequent issues after the copper fell into disrepute, as was the case; without some such explanation it is difficult to account for coins intended to represent the same value being struck in both metals.



No. 106.—Obv. Monogram J M O | 2 R | 1812 surrounded by a peculiar wreath of very rude design. Rev. The bow and arrow between two rudely separated branches. Below, SUD with laurel branches beneath. Borders rudely milled. 2 Reales. Silver; size 16½.



No. 107.—Obv. Monogram J M O | 8 . R . | 1813 Two large stars, one above, the other below the monogram. Rev. The bow and arrow; the bow is adorned with feathers, SUD. Traces of milling on both obverse and reverse. The execution of this specimen is rude in the extreme. Peso. Copper; size 23.



No. 108.—Obv. Monogram J M O with a pellet beneath; | 1 . R . |

September,

1813 within a heavy laurel wreath. Rev. The bow and arrow partially surrounded by branches above SUD 1 Real. Silver; size 13.



No. 109.—Obv. PROVINCIAL DE OAXACA(CA) The bow and arrow. Rev. MRICA MORELOS A lion rampant to left. In ex., 1813. Half Real. Silver; size 11. The rendering of MRICA as AMERICA, as given by Mr. Low, is certainly a mistake. What the missing letters of this word should be, is a problem.

No. 110.—Obv. Monogram J M O | * 8 * R * | * 1813 * Surrounding is a border composed of diamonds and stars. Rev. The bow and arrow. Beneath the bow: * T * C * | * SUD * Surrounding is a border of diamonds and stars. Peso. Copper; size 23½.

The "TC" on the reverse of this specimen, signifies *Tierra Caliente*, or Warm Land; such being the designation of that portion of southern Mexico lying at the base of the *Sierras*. The insurrection of Morelos was familiarly styled the "Tierra Caliente Uprising."

State of Guanaxuato.

The state of Guanaxuato is one of the smaller and more centrally located divisions of the present Mexican republic. It grew up around the city of the same name at the time of the general readjustment after the revolution, a place of considerable size situated in the very heart of the rich silver bearing region. Guanaxuato is one of the most singularly situated cities in the world. One might imagine that its location was devised especially for the concealment policy so long practiced by the Spanish kings. The city is built in the bottom of an immense ravine, and is surrounded on every side by high cliffs of porphyritic rock, partly barren and partly covered with shrubs and live oaks, which present a most picturesque effect. The city itself is entirely screened by the windings of the narrow defile which leads into the recesses of the mountain, and when the traveller at length finds himself within its borders, he has no idea of its extent; one part being so hidden from another, that, viewed from its streets, it appears to be a small town. Only by ascending the mountain is a view gained of the whole valley, broken into ravines, along the sides of which the town is built. Surveyed from the heights, the novelty of the situation strikes the stranger with astonishment. The city is seen stretching along the narrow ridge, the ranges of the houses accommodating

themselves to the broken ground. The city of Guanaxuato is one of the oldest in Mexico, having been founded by the Spaniards in 1545. It was constituted a town in 1619, and invested with the privileges of a city in 1741. The first mine worked was that of San Barnabe, five leagues from the city, which was opened in 1543, twenty-eight years after the death of Montezuma. Not until the middle of the last century, however, did the mines of Guanaxuato become famous. In thirty-eight years, between 1766 and 1803, they produced gold and silver to the value of 165,000,000 piastres, or 12,720,061 lbs. troy. In 1822, Guanaxuato furnished more silver ten times over than all the mines of Europe put together. One mine owner, alone, Senor Obregon, received for years an income from the *Valenciana* mine of over a quarter of a million sterling. When he began work on his mine, above the ravine of San Xavier, in 1767, goats were feeding on the very hill which ten years later was covered with a town of 8,000 inhabitance, over which Senor Obregon ruled almost as a king. In 1803 the *Valenciana* produced \$27,000 per week. In nine years it yielded \$13,835,380. Senor Obregon, afterward Count de la *Valenciana*, was nothing but a mere adventurer, leaving Spain in his youth without a dollar, and performing, so it is said, much of the preliminary work on this great property with his own hands.

(*To be continued*).

American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

A special meeting of the society was held, May 3, 1887, at the society's rooms, New York University Building, at 8:30 P. M., President Parish in the chair.

The president called attention to the sad occasion of the meeting—the death of our fellow-member, C. Wyllis Betts, Esq. Messrs. David L. Walter and Lyman H. Low presented the following resolutions.

Whereas—In the inscrutable Providence of God, a worthy associate of this society has been removed from our midst by the unexpected visitation of death—and

Whereas—By this event, the community has been deprived of one of its most promising members, and our body one of its most generous and enthusiastic patrons; therefore be it

Resolved—That we recognize, in the sudden death of C. Wyllis Betts, the loss of an able and intelligent coadjutor, a wise and kindly friend and a bright example of every generous and manly quality.

Resolved—That we, as members of this body, express our profound sorrow at this untimely event, which has taken from us, in the very

springtime of his usefulness, a man whose past life had afforded such promise of fruitful work and whose efforts had been so intelligently and lovingly directed towards the advancement of the objects and interests of this society.

Resolved—That we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this sad hour of bereavement, trusting that the recollection of his many virtues may prove at least a solace and a consolation.

Resolved—That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this society, and that a copy of the same be properly engrossed and forwarded to his family as the slightest token of the sincere regard in which his memory is held.

On motion adjourned.

H. RUSSELL DROWNE, *Secretary.*

A regular meeting was held on May, 17, 1887, at 8 P. M., President Parish presiding.

The Executive Committee reported the following propositions as having been received and recommended their election; as life member, J. Coolidge Hills, of Hartford, Conn.; as resident member, Eugene W. Spofford; as two-year corresponding member, Dr. Adolf Ehrenfeld, of Vienna, Austria. Acceptancies have been received from resident members, Henry L. Calman and Charles Henry Levy.

Moved and seconded that the annual proceedings for 1886 and 1887 be printed in two volumes uniform with the previous numbers. The Curator reported donations as follows since the last meeting.

D. Parish, Jr., six medals; H. R. Drowne, four United States coins, eight pieces paper money; N. P. Pehrsen, two Swedish medals; I. F. Wood, half-dollar, U. S A.; E. Ruel Smith, Irish ring money in bronze; H. C. Miller, two Roman coins, one Danish silver piece; C. H. Levy, two Victoria jubilee medals and two crosses.

On motion adjourned.

H. RUSSELL DROWNE, *Secretary.*

Colonial Tokens.

(Continued from page 127).

Pennsylvania.

No. 43.—Obv. Two horses supporting a shield. Upon the shield, a ship, a plow and wheat sheaves (arms of the City of Philadelphia). Above the arms, an eagle with outstretched wings; beneath, a scroll.

Rev. CORPORATION OF PHILADELPHIA ONE SHILLING TOKEN Silver.

This is certainly the only colonial token of Pennsylvania; and, as far as our opinion goes, even this is of too late an issue to be placed under that head. There are, however, others who think differently and regard the piece as a colonial issue beyond a doubt. Unfortu-

nately it bears no date, and in all probability the question of its period must remain forever a matter of uncertainty. The Philadelphia shilling—for so this coin is known—first came to light in the cabinet of Mr. Mickley, at whose sale (No. 2538) it realized \$30. The late Mr. Bushnell was, we believe, the purchaser. At all events it appeared for the second time at the sale of his collection (No. 987) where it was disposed of for \$40. Its present owner is not known to the writer.

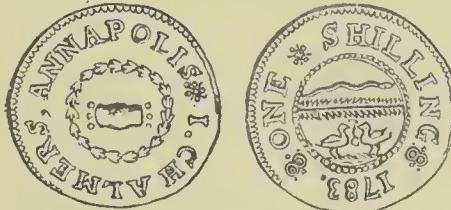
Concerning the numerous tokens which have been for years catalogued in America as "Pennsylvanias," we would state positively, after a careful examination of the subject, that all without an exception are of English origin and bear no relation to Pennsylvania whatsoever. They are nothing more nor less than particularly bad specimens of the English counterfeiters of the period. In England they were known as the bad halfpennies and stringent laws were enacted against their circulation. Late in the last century speculative persons shipped them to America by the ton, where they circulated freely for many years. Pennsylvania doubtless received her share, but no shadow of reason exists for attributing every English halfpenny bearing a misspelled legend, or no legend at all, to this colony.

Maryland.

No. 44.—Obv. I. CHALMERS ANNAPOLIS 1787 Flowery ornaments between CHALMERS and ANNAPOLIS and before and after the date. In the field: *Equal | to | One Shi* in script. Above, a branch. Below, two hands clasped.

Rev. A chain of twelve rings linked regularly; another chain inter-linked with the three lower rings, the middle ring supporting a staff surmounted by a liberty cap above which is an eye. Eleven of the rings enclose a mullet, or star. On either side of the liberty cap is also a star. The edge is beaded. *Shilling.* Silver; size 13.

This is the rare Chalmers' shilling. It was, as were the numbers which follow, the private issue of J. Chalmers, a goldsmith at Annapolis, Maryland. Like the Philadelphia shilling this piece first appeared in Mr. Mickley's collection. It brought \$50 at its sale (No. 2527) and was bought by Mr. Bushnell who secreted it for years. At the Bushnell sale it realized \$110. So far as is known, no other specimen exists.



No. 45.—Obv. I. CHALMERS, ANNAPOLIS A flowery ornament after

ANNAPOLIS In the field two hands clasped within a wreath.

Rev. ONE SHILLING 1783. Flowery ornaments before and after ONE and after SHILLING. The field, within a beaded circle, is divided by a horizontal bar, extending between the N in ONE and the N in SHILLING. Above the bar, a serpent. Below, two birds holding in their beaks a worm. The edge is milled. *Shilling.* Silver; size, 14½.

No. 46.—Obv. Same as last.

Rev. Differs slightly from last; the bar extends between N in ONE and the I in SHILLING. The flowery ornament following ONE also differs slightly from that on the reverse of No. 45, resembling in this instance a group of eight points. *Shilling.* Silver; size 14½.

No. 47.—Obv. I CHALMERS ANNAPOLIS A five pointed star within a wreath.

Rev. I. C. SIXPENCE 1783. A cross with hands clasped in the centre, two arms terminating in crescents and two in stars. At each angle of the cross is a leaf. The edge is milled. *Sixpence.* Silver; size 11.

No. 48.—Obv. Same as last.

Rev.—Similar to last, but the lettering larger. *Shilling.* Silver; size 11.

(*To be continued.*)

The United States Medal of Honor.

It is a fact not generally known to collectors of war medals and military decorations, that there exists a medal of honor similar in its import to the Victoria Cross, bestowed by the government of the United States upon certain of her soldiers for especial acts of gallantry during the late war.

The award of this medal was made under a resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862, and an act approved March 3, 1863. Notwithstanding the general ignorance existing in regard to this medal, it was nevertheless bestowed upon some six hundred and fifty volunteers, both officers and privates, with an additional bestowal upon regulars of about four hundred more.

"The medal of 1862," says the *New York Times* in a recent editorial upon the subject (to which we are indebted for all information we furnish herewith), "is a five-pointed star, tipped with trefoil, each point containing a crown of laurel and oak; while within a circle of thirty-four stars is a device representing America suppressing Discord." The resolution of 1862 gave these medals only to enlisted men; the act of 1863 extended them to officers also. The recipients were, however, usually private soldiers.

Among the acts for which these medals were bestowed, the most

common seems to have been the capture of one of the enemy's flags. These seem to have been regimental colors as a rule, although in two or three instances the capture of corps headquarters' flag is noted. One service rendered was the capture of the headquarters' flag of the Confederate general Early. Gallantry in action, being first to place a flag on the enemy's works, or the first to enter the works, or carrying off a wounded comrade under the enemy's fire, also are found among the causes mentioned. Among other recipients was Brownell, upon whom the medal was conferred for shooting the murderer of Col. Ellsworth. Another still was the soldier who acted as escort to the remains of President Lincoln during the journey to the place of interment at Springfield, Ills.

"We can probably attribute the general ignorance of the existence of these medals," the *Times* goes on to say, "to the very subdued and routine manner in which they have been conferred; the tokens being simply forwarded by express, accompanied with a dry, official note. This constituted the only ceremony used in its presentation."

Numismatic Notes.

—It is almost impossible to attach any importance to one cent; but, nevertheless, it is a very important coin at times. It will take a circular to California; it will make you madder than a hatter and a March hare combined when you go to pay your fare in a horse car and find that you have but four cents and a ten dollar bill. Then will the wanting cent seem colossal. Especially when you see the conductor fold your ten dollar bill and stow it carefully in his vest pocket, and then deal you out a lot of change that looks as though it has been in circulation since the Revolutionary War. One cent is very small when you present it to an organ grinder's monkey, but when it is added to the rate of interest you receive on a stock, it possesses a stern magnificent grandeur that carries you away like a strain of music. The cent, it seems, was made to put on church plates; and although a man may say it amounts to nothing, he will strike matches, and lift mats, and crawl about in the straw in a horse-car, to find the one he drops. It is so small a coin that you have to take off your glove to get hold of it in your pocket; and yet it is so large that when the baby swallows it, the chances of the baby's living are sometimes not worth a cent. When a man speaks of a quail, he will sarcastically call it a little bit of a thing about the size of a cent; and he will speak of a girl's freckles, sarcastically, as being great big freckles, the size of a cent.

Although one cent is less than ten cents, yet one cent is a great deal larger than a dime. Many a man has gone thirsty all day with four cents in his pocket. For the want of that one cent the four were as

useless as the eleven men on a jury who are held out against by one.—*Puck.*

—The report of the Deputy Master of the British Mint contains a statement of the coinage of gold and silver for 1886 at the chief mints of the world. By this it appears that the total net amount of new coinage added to the existing circulation in that year was, in gold, \$80,561,020 and in silver, \$126,320,880. Of this latter amount nearly \$52,000,000 was coined in India, \$30,000,000 in this country, and \$27,000,000 in Mexico. The Indian coinage is about 80 per cent. greater than for the preceding year. The total net increase of coined gold, according to the estimate of the *Economist*, of London, was about 2½ per cent.; the increase of the coined silver was about 4½ per cent. This is on the basis of a present estimated amount of coined gold of \$3,200,000,000 and of silver of \$2,800,000,000, or, in all, \$5,000,000,000 of coin. Though these estimates are necessarily very far from absolute trustworthiness, they afford no ground for apprehension as to the effect of an inadequate circulating medium. And it must be remembered that if the modern economy in the actual use of money be taken into consideration, the supply of currency is in effect many times greater than it was fifty years since in proportion to the service required of it.—*Times.*

The Major W. Stewart Thorburn Sale.

Mr. T. G. Plumber, a well-known numismatist of London, England, in a recent letter to the editor of the COIN COLLECTORS' JOURNAL, furnishes the subjoined interesting notice of the Major W. Stewart Thorburn sale in that city, held during the week ending July 9th.

"I might tell you that a very fine collection of Anglo-Saxon and English coins, formerly the property of Major W. Stewart Thorburn, author of *A Guide to the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland*, were sold last week. I could not attend the sale, but had a good look at the coins the day previous. As a whole I never saw a finer collection; for condition they were magnificent. * * * Some of the higher prices realized were as follows :

"Henry VIII, Sovereign, 37th year, illustrated by Kenyon, p. 96.—£12. Edward VI, Sovereign, 3d year, illustrated by Ruding—£18. James I, Thirty shilling piece—£12.17.6. Charles I, Three Pound piece, 1642, Oxford mint—£15. Cromwell Half-broad, date 1656, edge plain, very fine—£32.5.0. Queen Anne, 5 Guinea piece, 1706, rose in centre of reverse—£14.15.0. George I, 5 Guinea piece, 1725—£14.15.0. William IV, Pattern Crown, by Wyon, plain edge, 1831—£23. Victoria, Proofs of the Manndy set of 1838—£21.15.0. There were in all 443 lots, say about 500 coins, and the sale footed up £1494.

The Cents of the United States.

(Continued from page 134).

No. 51.—*Distant 1.*—Obv. The head marked by the third and fifth locks of hair being of greater length than the others, also by the peculiarity of the pole, which appears to terminate at the bust with a separate stick attached beneath, which extends to the milled border. This peculiarity exists in no other obverse of the cents of 1794. The word LIBERTY is somewhat uneven, the letter L is near the cap. The date is curved, the figure 1 being at an unusual distance from the 7, and the 4 showing but faint traces of a stand. The distance from the top of the figure 1 to the tip of the nose is 11; from the lower left point of the figure 1 to the end of the pole (the apparent termination at the bust is signified) is $8\frac{3}{4}$.

Rev.—*Rev. AA.*—The letter E in AMERICA is smaller than its fellows. The letter C in CENT is below the line of the remaining letters of the word. The distance from the upper left hand point of the last T in STATES to the upper right hand point of F in OF, is $9\frac{1}{2}$. The dividing line of the fraction measures $1\frac{7}{8}$. Inclination of wreath stems, 107° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, right stem: 3; left stem: 3. Maris, No. 31. R³.



No. 52.—*Shielded Hair.*—Obv. The facial expression is particularly handsome, the hair thick and wavy. The letters of the word LIBERTY are somewhat irregular; the L is near the cap and the R near the hair. The date is curved; the figure 1 touches the hair (not so depicted in the illustration) and the 4 the bust. A die crack extends from bust to milling, passing through 9 in the date. The milled border in this variety is unusually wide on the left and at the base of the planchet.

Rev.—*Rev. BB.*—Bears a close resemblance to *Rev. Z.* There is a die crack extending through the last S in STATES to the N in ONE; and again through the last R in AMERICA to the bow. Inclination of wreath

stems, 130° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, right stem: $2\frac{1}{4}$; left stem: $2\frac{1}{4}$. Maris, No. 32. R¹.

No. 53.—*Shielded Hair*.—Obv. Same as No. 52.

Rev.—Rev. CC.—The fraction shows no dividing line. A die crack extends through the letter D in UNITED. Inclination of wreath stems, 125° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, right stem: 3; left stem: $2\frac{1}{2}$.



No. 54.—*Plica*, No. 1.—The hair presents a twisted, matted appearance—hence the name (from *plico*, to twist, to fold). The letters of the word LIBERTY are uneven, the L is very close to the cap. From the extreme end of the bust to the lowest point of the letter Y, the distance is 9. A line drawn from the chin to the back of the head in the direction of the letter L in LIBERTY will be found to measure $8\frac{3}{4}$. The figure 7 in the date has a long stem which touches the milled border.

Rev.—Rev. DD.—The letter A in STATES almost touches the first T. A slight elevation in the field has the appearance of an interrupted continuation of the right ribbon end, and extends almost to the milling. Length of the dividing line of fraction is 2. Inclination of wreath stems, 123° . Length from point of union of stems to terminus, right stem: $2\frac{3}{8}$; left stem: $2\frac{1}{2}$. Maris, No. 34. R¹.



No. 55.—*Plica*, No. 2.—Obv. This obverse is from the same die as No. 54, but of later execution, presenting a crack extending across the bust parallel with the pole. (The apparent crack across the letter T in LIBERTY depicted in our illustration is inaccurate). The engraver made use of a specimen which had been subjected to a blow. There is also a small break in the milled border, damaging the figure 4 in such

a manner that another seems to have been substituted and placed nearer the bust.

Rev.—*Rev. EE.*—A faint die crack shows itself, extending from the letter *N* in *ONE* through *E* in *CENT*. Inclination of wreath stems, 125° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, right stem: $2\frac{1}{2}$; left stem: 2. Maris, No. 35. R¹.



No. 56.—*Plica*, No. 3.—Obv. Head very similar to *Plicæ* Nos. 1 and 2. The hair curls sharply toward the top of the figure 1. The word *LIBERTY* is widely spaced except between *L* and *I*. A die crack extends from the milling between the letters *T* and *X* of *LIBERTY* across the head. The figures of the date are regular and widely spaced.

Rev.—*Rev. FF.*—The letters *s* and first *T* in *STATES* are above the line of their fellows. The last *A* in *AMERICA* is likewise out of position. Inclination of wreath stems, 114° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, right stem: $3\frac{1}{8}$; left stem: 3. Maris, No. 36. R¹.

No. 57.—*Plica*, No. 4.—Obv. Similar to No. 56, but the *L* in *LIBERTY* is nearer the cap. The lowest lock of hair, also, describes a greater arch than on No. 56, and is not so broad.

Rev.—*Rev. FF.*—Not mentioned by Maris. R¹.

No. 58.—*Roman Plica*.—Obv. The head is very similar to those of the *Plicæ* (Nos. 54, 55, 56 and 57), but the facial expression is sterner. The lowest lock of hair corresponds closely with No. 57. The date is more widely spaced than is the case with the *Plicæ*.

Rev.—*Rev. AA.*—Maris, No. 38. R¹.



No. 59.—1795 Head.—Obv. The head corresponds in every particular to that of the 1795 cent. The lowest curl curves but slightly, ending in an abrupt manner, similar to the other locks. The letter *L* in

LIBERTY touches the cap and the R and T are close to the head. The date is widely spaced, the figure 9 being below the line of its fellows.

Rev.—*Rev. GG.*—The letters composing the word CENT are very irregular. Inclination of wreath stems, 103° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, right stem: 3; left stem: 3. Maris, No. 39. R³.

No. 60.—*Many Haired.*—Obv. Same as No. 31.

Rev.—*Rev. HH.*—Differs from *Rev. I* in having but six berries on left branch of the wreath. Inclination of wreath stems, 120° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, right stem: $2\frac{1}{4}$; left stem: $2\frac{1}{4}$. Maris, No. 40. R³.

No. 61.—*Egeria.*—Obv. Similar to No. 37. The figure 7 of the date stands in a different relative position to the 1; the 4 is nearer the bust. There are but seven ends to the locks of hair instead of eight, as in No. 37.

Rev.—*Rev. O.*—Maris, No. 41. R³.



No. 62.—*Trephined Head.*—Obv. The facial expression is bold and striking. There is a depression in the head just below the point of union with the cap, a peculiarity not found on any other variety. The lowest lock of hair is unusually thick. The letters of the word LIBERTY are regular and evenly spaced. The date measures 5 in width. A large fragment broken from the die at the milled border on the left, furnishes another marked distinguishing feature of this variety.

Rev.—*Rev. V.*—Maris, No. 42. R¹.

No. 63.—*Crowded Date.*—Obv. The head presents no marked distinguishing feature. The letter L in the word LIBERTY is distant $\frac{1}{2}$ from the cap; the R, $1\frac{1}{4}$ from the head. The pole has an unusually broad end. The date is near the bust, the figure 4 touching it. Width of date, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Rev.—*Rev. II.*—The left branch of the wreath has but a single berry which is opposite the ribbon bow, as on *Rev. R.* The bow, in this instance, is, however, in its proper position. Inclination of wreath stems, 127° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, right stem: $2\frac{3}{4}$; left stem: $2\frac{1}{2}$. Maris, No. 43. R³.

No. 64.—*Diana*.—Obv. The hair ends in seven long, wavy points. The word LIBERTY is uneven, the R touching the border and above the line of its fellows. Distance from the extreme point of bust to the end of the lowest curl is $8\frac{1}{2}$, which is greater than on any other variety. A die crack extends from the border through the right lower arm of the letter E in LIBERTY to a point just below the ear. The date is separated in a manner similar to No. 35, the figure 7 being at a greater distance from the 1 than is the case with that variety, and slants more to the right.

Rev.—*Rev. JJ.*—The last s in the word STATES is above the line of its fellows. Inclination of wreath stems, 120° . Length of stems from point of union to terminus, right stem: 2; left stem: $2\frac{1}{4}$. Maris, No. 44. R³.

No. 65.—*Double Chin*.—Obv. Same as No. 20.

Rev.—*Rev. B.*—R³.

(To be continued).

The Cabinet of a Mexican.

BY THE MEXICAN.

(Continued from page 139).

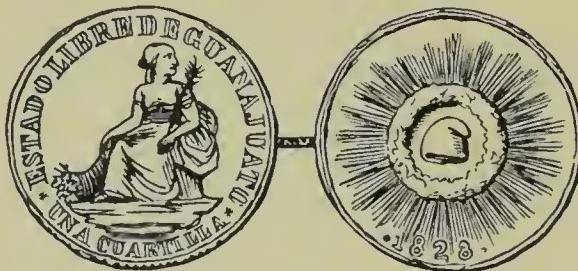
The earliest pieces of Guanajuato which I find in my cabinet, are two very beautiful proclamation medals, by Gil. One is the private enterprise of the Governor, the Marquis de Rayas; the other was issued by the miners of the state to show their loyalty to the newly crowned king. Though outside my limits, I shall describe the second of these medals which is of beautiful design and executed in Gil's usual bold and striking style.

No. 111.—Obv. CARLOS + IIII + REY + DE + ESPANA + Y + DE + LAS + INDIAS + Bust of the king to right, wearing a mantel and decorated with the order of the Golden Fleece. In ex., G. A. GIL. Rev. ACLAMADO * EN * LA * C * DE * GUANAJUATO * POR * SUS * LEALES * MINEROS * A very accurate representation of a Mexican silver mine occupies the field. To the right is a man striking a drill, while immediately in front of the striker, an Indian is seen ascending one of the notched trees still used as ladders in Mexican mines, carrying his backload of ore. In the lower left hand corner are two miners at work in a drift; one holding the drill, the other si striking with a hammer. Above, a man, who has just descended into the shaft, walks upon the higher level, carrying in his hand a lighted torch. Above all, the mouth of the shaft is to be seen. In ex., * EN * 28 DE * OCTUBRE * * DE *** 1790 * Metals: silver, copper. Size 31. The translation

of the reverse legend is as follows: "Proclaimed in the city of Guanajuato by his loyal miners, October 28, 1790."

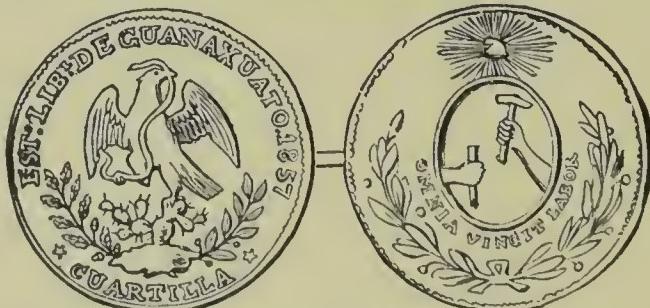
I have deemed it inexpedient to separate the city and state issues of Guanajuato, since all were struck at the mint in the city, for circulation, not only within the municipal limits, but throughout the state as well. Of the regular series I have many specimens of varying dates and dies. Let me enumerate these briefly, before proceeding to the typical pieces which I have selected for illustration.

I find in my cabinet pesos bearing dates, 1831, '35, '36, '37, '39, '44, '45, '47, '49, '52, '53, '58, '59, '61, '63. *Tostones* bearing dates, 1837, '47, '48, '52, '56, '58. *Pesetas* bearing dates, 1826, '28, '37, '38, '39, '41, '45, '49, '52. *Reales* bearing dates, 1830, '32, '33, '41, '56. *Medios* bearing dates, 1828, '30, '37, '38, '53, '54. *Cuartinos* bearing dates, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '50, '52. These coins are all of the usual type, bearing on the obverse the eagle on the nopal, upon the reverse the radiated liberty cap, etc. The coins selected for particular description are as follows:



No. 112.—Obv. * ESTADO LIBRE DE GUANAJUATO * UNA CUARTILLA A female figure seated to left, with the head turned backward, facing right. The left hand supports an olive branch, while the right rests upon a horn of plenty which lies on the ground. Rev. A liberty cap within a broadly radiated wreath. Upon the band, LIBERTAD In ex., * 1828 * Cuartilla ; brass ; size 17.

I have an *Octavo* in every respect similar to the foregoing, save for the denomination and date, which is 1829.

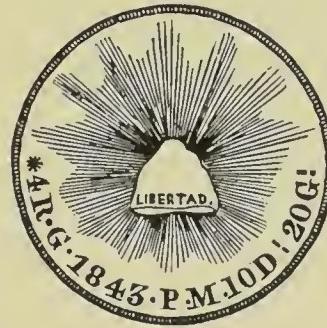


No. 113.—Obv. EST^O LIB^E DE GUANAXUATO . 1857 Eagle

upon the nopal killing snake, between oak and laurel branches. In ex., * CUARTILLA * Rev. Two arms within an oval; the hand of one grasps a drill, the other a hammer. Above, a radiated liberty cap. Below, partially surrounding the oval: OMNIA VINCIT LABOR Two laurel branches, tied at the base by a ribbon, partially surround the whole. *Cuartilla*; brass; size 20. I have also another specimen of this piece bearing date 1856.



No. 114.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Eagle upon the nopal killing snake, between oak and laurel branches. Rev. A radiated liberty cap with LIBERTAD upon the band. Below, * 8 R. G. 1837 . P. J. 10 D^s 20 G^s *Peso*; silver.



No. 115.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Eagle upon the nopal killing snake, between oak and laurel branches. Rev. A radiated liberty cap with LIBERTAD upon the band. Below, * 4 R. G. 1843 . P. M. 10 D^s 20 G^s *Toston*; silver.

I have also the usual pattern *cuartilla* of 1838.

No. 116.—Obv. * REPUBLICA MEXICANA * 1838. Head of liberty to right, the hair surrounded by a broad band, inscribed: LIBERTAD. Rev. * | UNA | CUARTILLA | G. | * surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel.



No. 117.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Eagle upon the nopal killing snake, between oak and laurel branches. Rev. A radiated liberty cap with LIBERTAD upon the band. Below, * 8 R. G° 1844 . P. M 10 D° 20 G° Peso ; silver.

Of the coins of Maximilian struck at the Guanajuato mint, I have a decimo and a medio-decimo, of 1864, and the following :

No. 118.—Obv. MAXIMILIANO EMPERADOR Head of Maximilian to right. Beneath, upon a twisted ribbon : NAVALON | OCAMPO | SPIRITU Rev. IMPERIO MEXICANO Arms of the Mexican empire. The motto upon the ribbon reads : EQUIDAD EN LA JUSTICIA Below the arms, 1 PESO—1866 G° Peso ; silver.

State of Jalisco.

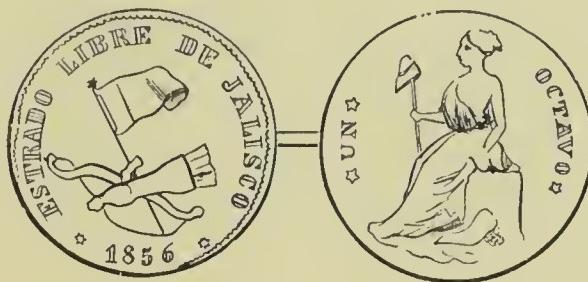
The state of Jalisco, which borders on the Pacific, formed a part of the old Intendency of Guadalaxara, which was regarded as one of the richest and most luxuriant provinces in all Mexico. It is to-day the centre of much of the Mexican manufacturing interest. Jalisco is a region of mountains, snow covered at their tops, skirted by tropical jungles at their feet. It is a region offering the vegetation of every zone ; a land blest by nature, but cursed by an ignorant, priest-ridden people.

Numismatically Jalisco, as a state, has but little to offer. Colonial issues, of course, there were none, and those of later times are confined to a few insignificant copper coins which I shall now describe.

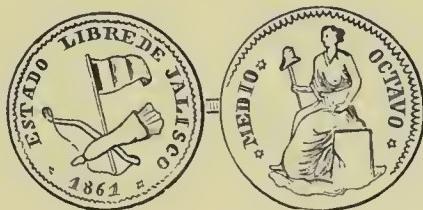


No. 119.—Obv. ESTADO LIBRE DE JALISCO * 1833 * A bow, a quiver

of arrows and a flag. Rev. * UN * — OCTAVO * Liberty seated to left, holding in the left hand a pole which supports a cap. Upon the ground, at the right of the figure, is a horn of plenty. *Octavo*; copper; size 13.



No. 120.—Obv. ESTADO LIBRE DE JALISCO * 1856 * A bow, a quiver of arrows and a flag. Rev. * UN * — OCTAVO * Liberty seated to left, holding in the left hand a pole which supports a cap. Upon the ground, at the right of the figure, is a horn of plenty. *Octavo*; copper; size 17½.



No. 121.—Obv. ESTADO LIBRE DE JALISCO * 1861 * A bow, a quiver of arrows and a flag. Rev. * MEDIO * — OCTAVO * Liberty seated to left, holding in the left hand a pole which supports a cap. *Octavo*; copper; size 13.

The City of Guadalaxara.

The Guadalaxara of to-day is one of the largest, and in every way the most enterprising, cities of the Mexican republic. It was founded as early as 1551, and in 1570 was created an episcopal city, the *see* of Compostella being located there. Later on it became the seat of the *audiencia* of New Galicia, as all this portion of Mexico was termed, and was the residence of the intendant of the province and the bishop. It is second in importance only to the city of Mexico.

The coins of the Guadalaxara mint are not numerous. Of colonial issues I have but two specimens, which I shall now describe.



No. 122.—Obv. FERDIN. VII. DEI. GRATIA . 1814 . Bust to right. Rev. HIS PAN . ET IND . REX . G^A 4 R . M . R . Crowned arms of Castile and Leon. *Toston*; silver; size 21.

No. 123.—Obv. FERDIN. VII. DEI. GRATIA . 1821 . Laur- elled bust to right. Rev. . HIS PAN . ET IND . REX . G^A 8 R . F . S . Crowned arms of Castile and Leon. *Peso*; silver.

Under the republic the coins of Guadalaxara are not much more plentiful. My series begins with the following *peso*.



No. 124.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Eagle upon the nopal killing snake, between oak and laurel branches. Rev. A radiated liberty cap with LIBERTAD upon the band. Below, * 8 R . G^A 1828 . F . S . 10 D^s 20 G^s *Peso*; silver.

In my collection are *pesos* bearing dates, 1841, '53 and '69; a *toston* of 1847; a *peseta* of 1842; a *real* of 1842; a *medio* of 1848; a *cuartillo* of 1845; a gold *cuartilla de onza* of 1861.

I have also a pattern *cuartilla* as follows:

No. 125.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA * 1838 * Head of liberty to right. A broad band encircles the hair, inscribed: LIBERTAD. Rev. 1 | CUARTILLA | —— | GA. within four half oval ornaments. *Cuartilla*; brass; size 19.

(To be continued).

Colonial Tokens.

(Continued from page 142).

No. 49.—Obv. I CHALMERS. ANNAP'S * In the field two hands clasped.

Rev.—THREE PENCE. 1783. A flowery ornament between THREE and PENCE A branch within a wreath. The edge is milled. *'Three pence.* Silver; size 8.

For an account of the Chalmers coinage, we are forced as usual to turn to the pages of our old friend Crosby, who quotes a German authority, one Dr. John David Schopf, a traveller in America during the years 1783—84.

"In the United States, Annapolis has the honor of having furnished the first silver money for small change. A goldsmith of this place coins on his own account, though with the consent of the government. After the depreciation of the paper currency, it became customary and necessary throughout America, to cut the Spanish dollars in two, four and more pieces for change. This dividing soon became a profitable business in the hands of expert cutters, who knew how to cut five quarters or nine and ten eighths out of a round dollar, so that shortly every one refused to take this kind of money otherwise than by weight, or at discretion. To get over this embarrassment, the said goldsmith assists in getting these angular pieces out of circulation by taking them in exchange, with a considerable advantage to himself, for pieces of his own coinage."

No. 50.—Obv. BALTIMORE . TOWN . JULY . 4 . 90. The head of a smiling old gentleman wearing a queue, to left.

Rev.—STANDISH . BARRY The letters surrounded by a beaded network. In the field : THREE | PENCE | — The edge is milled. *Three-pence.* Silver; size 9.

The Baltimore Town piece, as this little coin is called, has no authentic history attached to it. Crosby says :

"A curious little silver token of which we have no history; is supposed to have made its appearance in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1790. It is apparently a private issue by Standish Barry, and represents the value of three pence. A curious feature of this token is the precision of its date—July 4, 1790. Whether any special celebration of the anniversary of American independence was observed in 1790, is unknown to us; if there was, this silver token was probably issued in commemoration of that event. A specimen of the Baltimore Town piece in the Bushnell sale brought \$23.

Virginia.

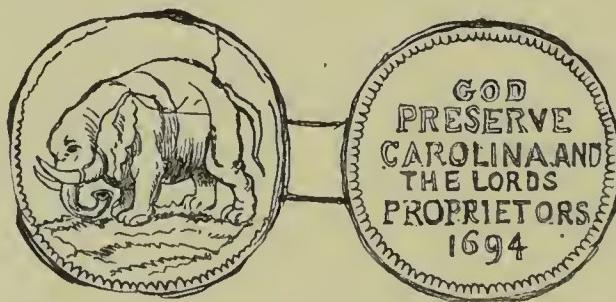
No. 51.—Obv. RIC(hard?) DAWSON. ANNO. DOM. 1714. A large five-pointed star in the field.

October,

Rev.—GLOVCESTER . co(?) VIRGINIA. A house in the field. In ex., XII Brass ; size 15.

Concerning this piece, Crosby says :

"Of the history of the earliest of these [American tokens] called the Gloucester Token, nothing is known. It appears to have been intended as a pattern for a shilling of private coinage, by Richard Dawson, of Gloucester (county?) Virginia. It is probable that no tokens of this intended issue were actually put in circulation, as we find no specimen in silver. But two specimens of this are known, both struck in brass. A full description cannot be given of it, as impressions are very imperfect and together they do not supply the entire legend with certainty. * * These pieces are owned by Mr. George W. Cram, of Norwalk, Conn., and Mr. L. G. Parmelee, of Boston, Mass. The house on this token may have been designed to represent a warehouse, but it is of a style corresponding more closely to that of some of the public buildings of olden times. Possibly it may have represented the court house of Gloucester county, and the legend, should any specimen fortunately be discovered to supply the missing portions, may prove to be : GLOVCESTER. CO. HOUSE. VIRGINIA. in accordance with the favorite method, still continued, of naming settlements in the Southern states, where many an insignificant hamlet is dignified by the appellation of 'Court House,' or 'County House.'"



South Carolina.

No. 52.—Obv. An elephant standing to left. The tusks at a distance from the milled border.

Rev. GOD : | PRESERVE : | CAROLINA : AND | THE : LORDS : | PROPRIETERS.
| 1694 Has milled borders and plain edge. Copper ; size 18½.

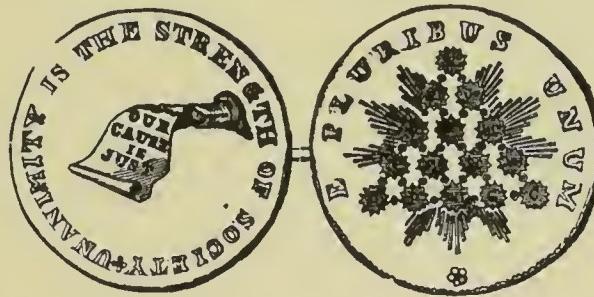
No. 53.—Obv. An elephant of differing design from preceding, standing to left. The tusks almost touch the milled border. The right leg is more smoothly cut than on No. 52.

Rev. GOD : | PRESERVE : | CAROLINA : AND | THE : LORDS : | PROPRIETERS.
| 1694 Has milled borders and plain edge. Copper ; size 18½.

This reverse die is an alteration of No. 52. The E in PROPRIETORS can still be seen beneath the o. No. 52 is by far the rarer; but two specimens are known; one in the cabinet of Mr. Wm. S. Appleton, the other in that of Mr. L. G. Parmelee, both of Boston, Mass.

Snelling, *View of the Copper Coins and Coinage of England*, London, 1766, says of the Carolina tokens: "We cannot ourselves conceive the intent of striking it, or for what purpose it was intended; however, we think it has no claim to be admitted as a piece of money, but rather of the ticket kind; and we are of the same opinion in regard to another piece, which is certainly of the same class with this; be it what it will, it is what we call the London Halfpenny, one side of both, that is the elephant, we apprehend was struck from the same die, which is still remaining in the Tower, and appears to be the work of Rotiers; on the other side, instead of GOD PRESERVE CAROLINA AND THE LORDS PROPRIETORS 1694, as upon this; there is upon that, round the city arms, GOD PRESERVE LONDON; we have heard two or three opinions concerning the intent of uttering this piece, as that it was for the London Workhouse; also that its inscription alludes to the plague, and was struck whilst it raged in London; and we have likewise heard that it was intended to be made current at Tangier in Africa, but never took place."

Other writers, including Crosby, in speaking of this coin, simply refer to the remarks of Snelling. It is unfortunate that no light can be hoped for upon two such interesting coins as the Carolina Elephant tokens. No. 53 realized \$80 at the Bushnell sale.



Kentucky.

No. 54.—Obv. UNANIMITY IS THE STRENGTH OF SOCIETY + A hand holding a scroll, to left. Upon the scroll: OUR CAUSE IS JUST

Rev. E PLURIBUS UNUM A radiated triangular pyramid of fifteen stars, united by rings, each star bearing the initial of a state; K, the initial of Kentucky, being at the top. Below the triangle is a small ornament of six dots. Copper; sizes vary from 18 to 19½. The

edges of these tokens are found with incuse letterings reading : PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL; PAYABLE AT NUNEATON BEDWORTH OR HINKLEY. Others are plain, and others still, engrailed.

There can be no doubt whatever that this is an English token, pure and simple, and struck without the slightest reference to Kentucky. It is but one instance of many where tokens relating to American affairs were issued in England during the period 1789-98. It is by no means rare. A good specimen can be easily obtained at prices ranging from \$3 to \$5, according to condition.

No. 55.—Obv. BRITISH SETTLEMENT KENTUCKY. Hope standing beside an anchor in the act of presenting two children to Liberty, who receives them with outstretched right hand. At the feet of Liberty is an olive branch; to the right, upon the ground, a horn of plenty. The left hand supports a pole surmounted by a cap. In ex., 1796.

Rev. PAYABLE BY P. P. P. MYDDELTON. Britannia seated to left, with head bowed. The left hand supports a shield, the right an inverted spear. Upon the ground are a liberty cap, fasces, scales and broken sword. The borders are milled, the edge plain. Metals: silver, copper; size 18.

No. 56.—Obv. Same as No. 55.

Rev. ONE HALF PENNY. In the field, within a circle: COPPER | COMPANY | OF UPPER | CANADA. The borders are milled, the edge plain. Copper; size 18.

No. 56 is a mule, the reverse properly belonging to another token, intended, apparently for Canadian circulation, the obverse of which presents a figure of Neptune reclining against a water conduit, with the legend: FERTILITATEM DIVITIAS QUE CIRCUMFERREMUS. and the date 1794.

Concerning the history of these pieces nothing is known. They are both very rare, No. 56 being the most so. No. 55 in silver, realized \$27 at the Bushnell sale; another specimen in copper, selling for \$24.25. No. 56, at the same sale, brought \$41.25. These tokens present by far the most beautiful designs of the series.

(*To be continued*).

Numismatic Notes.

—The coins of the German Empire may be used also as weights. A pfennig piece weighs exactly 2 grams, so does a gold five mark piece. A nickel ten pfennig and a ten mark gold piece weigh each 4 grams, two five pfennig pieces 15 grams, a twenty pfennig piece 8 grams, three nickel two pfennige pieces 10 grams, nine silver twenty pfennig pieces 10 grams, nine silver fifty pfennig pieces 25 grams, nine silver one mark

pieces 50 grams, nine silver two mark pieces 100 grams, and nine silver five mark pieces 250 grams.

—The announcement, bearing date August 25, 1887, is made by Lyman H. Low & Co., the well known dealers in coins and numismatic books, of the dissolution of the firm and the association of Mr. Lyman H. Low with the publishers of the COIN COLLECTORS JOURNAL, the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, as manager of their coin department. "By this consolidation," the announcement goes on to say, "and the consequent extension of facilities, it is confidently expected that the volume of business formerly conducted by both concerns will be very largely increased." The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., are certainly to be congratulated in drawing to them a gentleman of Mr. Low's recognized reputation as a master of the intricacies of numismatic science. The Company is located, as heretofore, at No. 721 Broadway, New York Hotel building, New York City, and a cordial invitation is extended to all in any way interested in numismatics to call.

—Our friend, the Brooklyn collector, sends us a rubbing of the following interesting English token, with the accompanying request that we "publish something about it."

Obv. BEONGING TO Y^E CELLOR ON THE MASTERS SIDE AT— 1669.

Rev. NEWGATE View of Newgate and the Debtor's Prison. The metal is brass, the size and appearance in harmony with the English tokens of the 17th century. The only notice we find of this token is in Byrne's *London Tradesmen's Tokens*, where it is stated: "Newgate, mentioned by Fitzstephen as one of the seven double gates in the wall of the city of London, in the reign of King Henry the Second, stood at the west end of Newgate street. The north end of the present Newgate prison denotes the site, the gateway extending across the street. In the reign of King John it is noticed as having long been the gaol or prison for felons or trespassers; and in the reign of King Henry the Fifth, it had become, according to Grafton: 'a most ugly and loathsome prison,' so that the memorable Sir Richard Whittington, touched in pity, bequeathed money for rebuilding it; license for that purpose having been obtained in 1422, from King Henry the Sixth. ** The great fire of September, 1666, utterly destroyed Newgate, but it was shortly after rebuilt for its original uses, and as a debtor's prison. The token was struck in 1669 as a monetary medium among the prisoners, and is of the utmost rarity and interest from the delineation of the prison it affords. Newgate continued until 1776, when it was demolished. The diurnals record: 'that on Tuesday, July 9th, the statue of Whittington and his cat was taken down from Newgate; that statue with the others is to be placed in the new prison in the Old Bailey.' The same diurnals, as a caution, intimate that: 'the person who is now taking down the gaol of wgate ought to put up a scaf-

fold on each side of the gate to save the passengers from the danger of having their brains beaten out by the stones, which, in spite of every caution, are likely to fall on their heads.””

—A coin is in itself a history. There was once a lost city which owes its place to a coin. For over a thousand years no one knew where Pandosia was. History told us that at Pandosia King Pyrrhus collected those forces with which he overran Italy, and that he established a mint there; but no one could put their finger on Pandosia. Eight years ago a coin came under the sharp eyes of a numismatist. There was the word Pandosia inscribed on it; but, what was better, there was an emblem indicative of a well-known river, the Crathis. Then everything was revealed with the same certainty as if the piece of money had been an atlas, and Pandosia, the mythical city, was at once given its proper position in Bruttium. Now, a coin may be valuable for artistic merit, but when it elucidates a doubtful point in history or geography, its worth is very much enhanced. This silver coin, which did not weigh more than a shilling, because it cleared up the mystery of Pandosia was worth to the British Museum £200, the price they paid for it.—*London Exchange*.

Answers to Correspondents.

H. S. Clason.—The copper coin of which you enclose rubbing, is not Greek. It is an issue of an unknown Bactrian King, who flourished 80-70, B. C. You have not got the legend quite right. It reads, translated: “Soter Megas, King of Kings.” The term Soter Megas is to be regarded as a generic appellation. Concerning this monarch, Prinsep, the authority on Bactrian coins, says: “B. C. 70. The nameless great Soter King on whose coins we find in rather corrupt Greek, on the reverse, always when there is a bust on the obverse, ‘Soter Megas Basileus Basileon.’ Of this king * * there are also coins with an Arian legend * * ascribed to Azes (126 B. C.) On all we find a peculiar monogram with three prongs, the purport of which has not been discovered. With the addition of a prong the same monogram was continued in the coins of Kadphises (A. D. 1) * * We consider the Soter Megas to have been contemporary, but not identified, with Vikramaditya (56 B. C.)” We refer you for further information on these singular coins, to THE COIN COLLECTORS JOURNAL for 1886, pages 104-109, 121-122, 135-139. Title of article: *The Elephant in Medallic Art.* Read also the article on *Bactrians* in the Encyclopedia Britannica.

The Cents of the United States.

(Continued from page 149).

With No. 65 our enumeration of the varieties of the cents of 1794 closes. It is in all respects the most remarkable group of the series, no other year from 1793 down to the present, offering so large a number of differing dies. It will be observed by those who compare our enumeration with former lists of the cents of 1794, that we have rejected several numbers entirely. Our desire has been to adhere strictly to *actual* varieties, and the collector may rely upon it that in the present list are to be found all worthy of a place.

1795.

The cents of the year 1795 bear a close general resemblance to those of the preceding year. The liberty cap is retained and those issued early in the year were struck upon thick planchets with the edge inscription: ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR. Later the thin planchet was adopted and the edge inscription dropped. The borders are milled. Upon some specimens blunders in the edge inscriptions appear, as upon the cents of 1794. We shall not enumerate these blunders since they can in no sense be termed varieties, the edges of the planchets being lettered, as has already been stated, previous to the striking of the cent; hence the possible occurrence of the error upon any variety, and the impossibility of giving to any blundered specimen a number or place.



No. 66.

Rev. A.

No. 66.—Obv. Head in all respects similar to that upon the cents of 1794. The word LIBERTY is irregular, the letters LIBE being a little lower than the RTY. The length of the word is 11. The L is very close to the cap but does not actually touch it, as represented in our illustration. The letter T is directly opposite the forelock. The date is widely spaced and measures $5\frac{1}{2}$. The figure 5 merges with the bust.

Rev.—*Rev. A.*—Design and legend the same as upon the cents of 1794. ONE CENT stands high within the wreath. The right stem of wreath points directly toward the right foot of the letter A in AMERICA. The dividing line of fraction is short, measuring but $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Edge.—ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR. Struck upon a thick planchet. R²

No. 67.—Obv. Head closely resembles No. 66. The word LIBERTY is slightly irregular. The letter L is distant $\frac{1}{2}$ from cap. The forelock points to the space between R and T. The date is large and widely spaced, the figure 1 being under the hair, while the 5 merges with the bust. The distance from the chin to the highest point of the letter Y in LIBERTY is $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Rev.—*Rev. B.*—ONE CENT stands about in the centre of the wreath. Upon either side of the bow, below the loops, is a berry. The right branch of the wreath, unlike any other specimen of this date, terminates in two leaves. The right stem points to the centre of the letter A in AMERICA. The dividing line of the fraction measures $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Edge.—ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR. Struck upon a thick planchet. R²



No. 67.

Rev. C.

No. 68.—Obv. Same as No. 67.

Rev.—*Rev. C.*—The branches of the wreath present a wavy appearance. There is a berry near the left loop of the bow, but none near the right. The dividing line of fraction touches all the figures. The distance from the centre of knot to the numerator is 2. The denominator almost touches the milled border.

Edge.—ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR Struck upon a thick planchet. R²

No. 69.—Obv. Same as No. 66.

Rev.—*Rev. D.*—The branches of the wreath are thick, with 20 leaves upon the right and 21 upon the left branch. The wreath itself describes a complete circle. The legend is very close to the wreath.

The right wreath stem points to the right of the letter *A* in AMERICA. The border milling is finer than upon other reverse varieties of the cents of this year, as it bears a marked resemblance to the reverses of the cents of 1796.

Edge.—Plain. Struck upon a thin planchet. R.² Specimens of this cent are to be found with a die crack upon the obverse, beginning at the shoulder above the date and extending upward through the cap to the border.



No. 70.



Rev. E.

No. 70.—Obv. The facial expression is calm and dignified and of much better execution from an artistic standpoint than upon the preceding numbers. The pole is thicker and longer than upon other varieties and touches the milled border. The letters of the word LIBERTY are very close and the word but slightly curved, the extreme measurement being $9\frac{1}{2}$. The letter L is distant $\frac{3}{4}$ from the cap. The forelock points between the letters T and Y. The distance from the chin to the highest point of the letter Y is $7\frac{1}{4}$. The date is bold and regular; the figures 1 and 7 are distant from the bust. The figure 5 just touches bust (not so represented in our illustration) the full curve of the upper stroke being visible. Extreme measurement of date $4\frac{3}{4}$.

Rev.—Rev. E.—ONE CENT occupies a central position within the wreath. There are 3 berries upon the right branch of the wreath, and 4 on the left. To the left of the centre of the letter C in CENT two leaves terminate. There is a berry opposite the loop of the left bow, but none on the right. The wreath stems are long, that on the right almost touching the letter A in AMERICA, while the left stem (omitted entirely in our illustration), stands in the same relative position to the letter U in UNITED. The width of the dividing line of the fraction is 2.

Edge.—Plain. Struck upon a thin planchet. R¹.



The Jefferson Head.—This obverse differs entirely from all other varieties of the liberty cap cents, as will be seen by the illustration. The facial expression is coarse, the hair long and stiff; the usual hair ribbon above the forehead is lacking and the pole is thin and short. The letters of the word LIBERTY are regular and widely spaced, and are much heavier than upon other varieties. The extreme measurement of the word is 11, the letter L being 1 distant from the cap, while the forelock points to the letter R. The cap is much smaller than upon other varieties, its extreme length being $5\frac{1}{2}$, extreme width 4. The date is small and cramped, the figures are thin and irregular and present the appearance of having been engraved. Extreme measurement of date, $4\frac{1}{2}$. Distance from the figure 1 to the point of bust, $6\frac{1}{4}$.

Rev.—The reverse of this cent differs from all others of the series, as does the obverse. The letters of the legend are coarse and heavy. The wreath is badly executed; the leaves in many instances being entirely without stems, while in others the stems are unusually long. The ribbon bow is unusual also in being tied in three loops and the fraction is very large.

Edge.—Plain. Struck upon a thick planchet. *A counterfeit.*

Beyond all question the Jefferson Head cent of 1795 is a counterfeit. One glance at our illustration in comparison with the others of the liberty cap series should be quite sufficient to show any person open to conviction that it never emanated from the United States mint.

As we cannot include it in our list, we have omitted to number the Jefferson Head cent, and for the further enlightenment of the reader would call his attention to the following, which appeared in the JOURNAL, Vol. V., page 35:

"This so-called 'Jefferson Head' cent was probably so named for the same reason as the Guinea pigs, because they are not pigs and do not come from Guinea. The portrait on the piece does not resemble Jefferson, nor did he have aught to do with the issue, while last, but not least, *it is not a cent*, but undoubtedly a counterfeit of the cent of

1795, struck somewhere about the year 1803. The workmanship and style of every portion of this piece show that the dies were never executed at the United States mint. The hair alone should be sufficient to condemn it, since no artist employed in the mint from its first establishment would have engraved such a stiff unnatural mass while having for models the beautiful wavy locks which adorn the earlier coins. The figures and letters are totally unlike any used on the cents. The figures of the fraction are the size of those of the cent of 1803. The wreath, with its lobster claw leaves and three-looped bow, furnishes further evidence of the inexpert tool of an imitator, who had before him different types of cents and engraved the least difficult part of each. The short and narrow serrated border on the reverse is unlike any used in 1795, while the absence of border ornamentation on the obverse, even on the best specimens, would seem to indicate that a worn cent had been copied."

(*To be continued.*)

The Cabinet of a Mexican.

BY THE MEXICAN.

(*Continued from page 154).*

Chiapas.

Chiapas, formerly a part of the old Intendency of Guatemala, lies most southerly of the states of the Mexican republic. It is a wild mountainous region, in which the Indian element still strongly predominates. Ciudad Real is the capital, an extremely ancient city, situated on a broad plain at the foot of the *Sierras*, and founded, it is claimed, as early as 1528. When I was in Ciudad Real many years ago, it was but an insignificant place of a few thousand inhabitants, a great church, four convents and a number of smaller religious institutions. I was then on my way to explore the ruined city of Palenque which lies buried in the forests of Chiapas, on a little river of the same name. I never saw but one coin of Chiapas, that in my own collection.

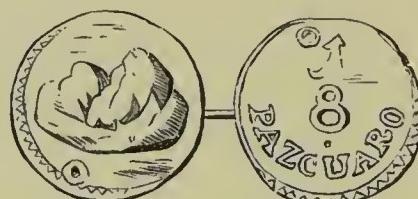
No. 126.—Obv. LAS CHIAPAS POR AUGUST. 1. 1822. Head of Iturbide to left. Rev. CHIAPAS PROCLAMAN CONSTANCIA. Crowned arms of the Mexican empire of 1822. *Real.* Silver; size 13. I do not consider this piece particularly rare. There are other proclamation pieces for Chiapas and Ciudad Real, but it was never my fortune to obtain one.

November,

Michoacan.

Michoacan is one of the central Mexican states, adjoining the state of Mexico on the northwest. Its coins are few; in fact it may be said there are none, outside of one or two proclamation medals and a few rude tokens of private issue. Of the latter let me describe two specimens in my cabinet.

No. 127.—Obv. An Indian sitting beneath a tree. Rev. ARI^O | $\frac{1}{8}$. To the left of the fraction is a branch. Silver; size 15.

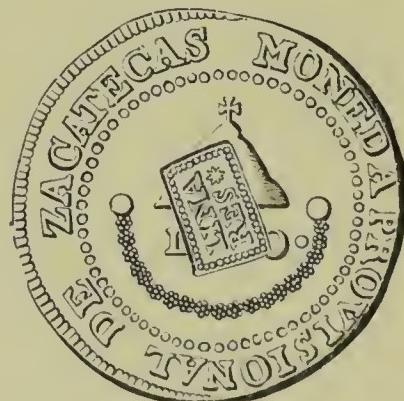
Pazcuaro.

No. 128.—Obv. View of a mountain peak. Rev. $\frac{1}{8}$ | PAZCUARO. Silver; size 13. Private issue of the town of Pazcuaro.

Nuevo Leon.

Nuevo Leon is a small state at the northeasterly extremity of the republic, bordering on Texas, the Rio Grande lying between. Its capital is the city of Monterey, famous for its battle during the war between Mexico and the United States. Nuevo Leon was in colonial days a part of the Intendency of San Luis Potosi.

Numismatically, this state is worse off than Michoacan. I never saw but one coin which I felt safe in attributing to Nuevo Leon—a dollar of the Zacatecas mint counterstamped for circulation in the city of Linares.



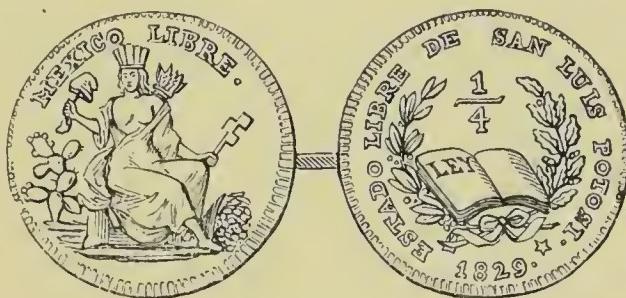
No. 129.—Upon a dollar of Zacatecas, date 1811, LINA | RES* counterstamped within a square of pellets.

Of the states of La Puebla, Guerrero and Queretaro, I have a few proclamation and religious medals, but no regular coins.

San Luis Potosi.

This state occupies a position in the central eastern portion of the Mexican republic. Numismatically it is of some importance. Its mint mark is P and P¹; on one specimen in my cabinet, a pattern cuartilla, it appears as S. L. P.

Of the San Luis Potosi mint I have in my collection *pesos* of the usual pattern, bearing dates: 1833, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '61, '63, '66 (Maximilian) '69, '70. No *tostones*. *Pesetas* bearing dates: 1842, (2 varieties) '44, '62, '71. *Reales* bearing dates: 1841, '42. *Cuartinos* bearing dates: 1842 (mint mark S. L. P¹) '43, '44, '45, '47. Also several of the smaller issues of Maximilian.



No. 130.—Obv. MEXICO LIBRE. An Indian seated beside a nopal, a horn of plenty at the feet. Rev. ESTADO LIBRE DE SAN LUIS POTOSI.* 1829. $\frac{1}{4}$ above an open book, upon the left hand page of which is inscribed LEY between oak and laurel branches. *Cuartilla*. Copper; size 19.

I have specimens of these *cuartillas* bearing dates: 1828, '30, '32, '59. Also an *octavo* of the latter year.

Catorce.

Of the town of El Real de Catorce, in the state of San Luis Potosi, I have a provisional dollar of some interest.

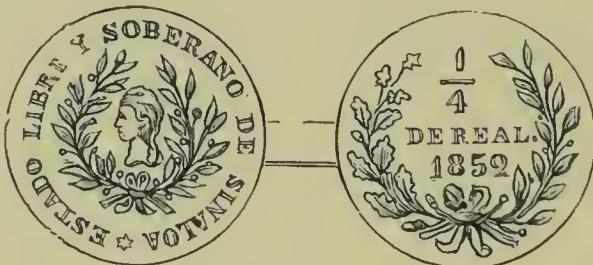
No. 131.—Obv. (F)ERNA. VII. 1811 EL R. D. CATO(RCE). A circle of pellets surrounds a plain field. Rev. +MONEDA P(ROV-



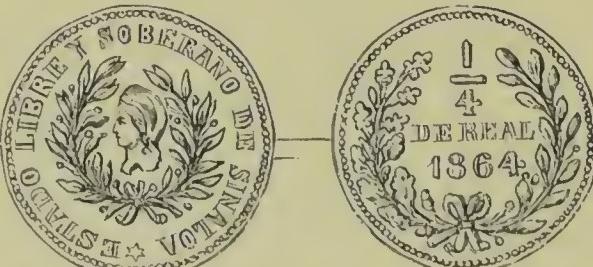
ISIONAL) VALE. 8 R. A circle of pellets surrounding a small star. *Peso.* Silver; size 25.

Sinaloa.

Sinaloa is an exceedingly mountainous region bordering partly on the Pacific and partly on the gulf of California, lying between the states of Sonora and Jalisco. I know of but one type of state coinage, the *cuartilla*, which presents an immense number of dates and dies; differences so slight that I have thought best to reserve but two specimens.



No. 132.—Obv. * ESTADO LIBRE Y SOBERANO DE SINALOA A small head of Liberty to left, within a laurel wreath. Rev. $\frac{1}{4}$ DE REAL. 1852, between oak and laurel branches. *Cuartilla.* Copper; size 17.



No. 133.—Obv. Similar to No. 132, but of superior execution. Rev.

½ | DE REAL | 1864 between oak and laurel branches. *Cuartilla.* Copper; size 17½.

Mazatlan.

No. 134.—Upon a copper planchet, size 15: ADMITIDO EN MAZATLAN (received, or taken, in Mazatlan), around an anchor. This is a rare little token of Mazatlan, the port of Sinaloa.

Culiacan.

Culiacan is the capital of Sinaloa, and famous for its volcanic peak, which rises some 13,000 feet above the sea level. The name Culiacan, is from an Indian word signifying flint-head, or arrow-peak. A recent writer on Mexico, whose book I have greatly enjoyed, describes the peak of Culiacan in the following words:

"The extinct volcano of Culiacan rises 13,000 feet above the level of the Pacific and about 7,500 above the ridge of the Coast Range, from a wild mass of pine and cedar crags, while the upper peak is covered with snow, streaked further down with jet black basaltic ribs. But it is not so much the height or color of the volcano which distinguishes it from all neighboring summits as its form, which makes it, indeed, incomparably grander than any other mountain of that altitude. As viewed from the Sierra de Inua, the cone rises in a jagged slope, whose steepness for the first 3,000 feet does not exceed that of the great pyramid; but the peak tapers toward the top, so that the sharp outlines of the upper 4,000 feet form an angle of hardly thirty-five degrees, and, being flanked by no other summits of more than half its height, the great mountain towers up against the sky like the spire of a stupendous Gothic cathedral. The peak of Teneriffe is a blunt knob in comparison, though its perfect isolation makes it almost equally conspicuous, and the sharp pinnacle of the Matterhorn is hidden in a cluster of rival heights. So far as I know, the shape of the Pic de Culiacan can only be compared to one other mountain on earth, a much smaller peak, the Col du Midi, in the Southern Cevennes, which, as seen from the headwaters of the Aveyron, looks, indeed, more like a pointed turret than a natural mountain."

There has long been a mint at Culiacan, the mark of which is the letter C. From this mint I have *pesos* bearing dates: 1850, '51, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71. The *peso* of 1866 was issued under Juarez. I illustrate this piece below.



No. 135.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA Eagle on the nopal, killing snake, between oak and laurel branches. Rev. A radiated liberty cap with LIBERTAD on the band. Below, * 8 R C. 1866. G. E. 10 D^s 20 G^s Peso. Silver.

Sonora.

The state of Sonora occupies the northwesterly corner of the Mexican republic, bordering for its entire length upon the gulf of California. Sonora for the most part, is a series of barren deserts interspersed by mountain chains, very strongly resembling Arizona and New Mexico physically, as well as in the possession of the precious metals. Numismatically the state issues of Sonora are confined to a few copper cuartillas of which the accompanying wood cut offers a good illustration.

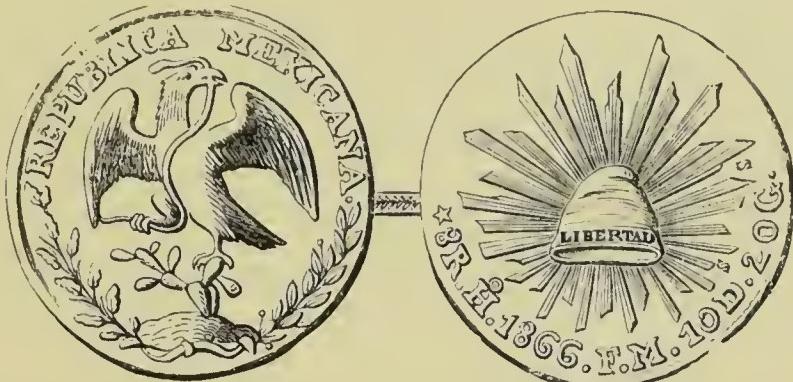


No. 136.—Obv. EST^O LIB^E Y SOB^O DE SONORA. Eagle on the nopal killing snake, between oak and laurel branches. Rev. UNA CUARTILLA DE REAL 1859 The goddess of liberty seated to left, holding in the right hand a short pole surmounted by a cap. Upon the ground are a number of oak leaves and a horn of plenty. Cuartilla. Copper.

I have in my cabinet specimens of these cuartillas bearing dates 1861, '62, '63.

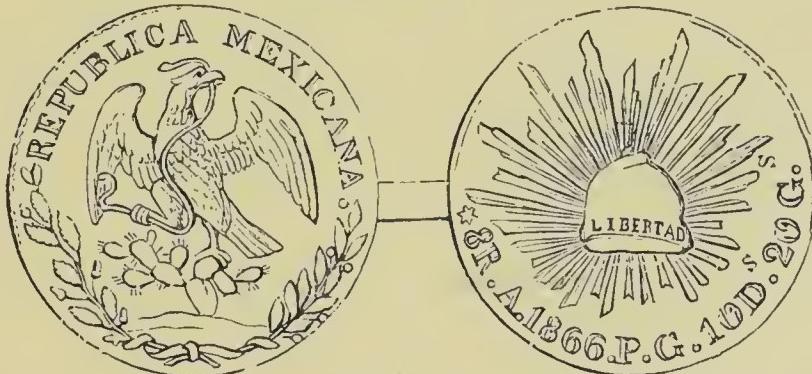
Hermosillo.

No. 137.—Obv. HERMOSILLO. A. DE. 1834 L. S. A radiated liberty cap. Rev. EST. D. SONORA. UNA. CUART. Two horns of plenty divided by an arrow. *Cuartilla.* Copper; size 14. This *cuartilla*, issued at the town of Hermosillo, is of very rude execution. I have another specimen dated 1835.



No. 138.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Eagle on the nopal killing snake, between oak and laurel branches. Rev. A radiated liberty cap with LIBERTAD on the band. Below, * 8 R. H° 1866. F. M. 10 D\$ 20 G\$ Peso. Silver.

Alamos.



No. 139.—Obv. REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Eagle on the nopal killing snake, between oak and laurel branches. Rev. A radiated liberty cap with LIBERTAD on the band. Below, * 8 R. A. 1866. P. G. 10 D\$ 20 G\$ Peso. Silver. This, like the dollar of Culiacan, is an issue of Juarez, who maintained supremacy in the northern states of Mexico after Maximilian had taken possession of the capital, having his headquarters at one time at the town of Alamos, in Sonora.

(To be continued).

November,

Colonial Tokens.

(Continued from page 158).

Unlocated.

In addition to the tokens issued or circulated in the various colonies, we find several which, from lack of any historic data, it is impossible to locate. These are for the most part simply English tokens, struck by American sympathizers; or, in the case of the Georgius Triumpho, really having no reference to America at all. In the early days of coin collecting in the United States it became the custom to torture every piece which bore the slightest apparent reference to America into an American coin. A marked instance of this kind is offered in the well-known Jernegan Cisteru medal, where, simply because one of the legends contained the name of Queen Caroline of England, the medal was assigned to South Carolina and repeatedly sold for a high price on that account.

This is but one instance; many could be cited illustrating this absurd custom, which grew not so much out of ignorance on the part of our local cataloguers, as from a greedy desire to enhance the value of worthless coins at the expense of the truth.

Probably no single individual has done as much to put a stop to this reprehensible practice as Mr. Lyman H. Low, manager of the coin department of our publishers, the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., who from the very commencement of his numismatic career made it an inviolable rule either to attribute all coins accurately, or to describe them frankly as unknown. This is entirely as it should be, for to falsify numismatic science for gain at once reduces it to the level of a mere money making scheme—to say nothing of the moral aspect of that which in most instances can be regarded in no other light than a willful perversion of the truth.



No. 57.—Obv. THE RESTORER OF COMMERCE. 1766 : NO STAMPS : Bust of Pitt, Lord Chatham, to left.

Rev. THANKS TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY AND TRADE. A ship un-

der full sail to left. Behind the stern : AMERICA Copper; size 18. This token is rejected by Crosby, and we think justly so; for notwithstanding the claim of Dr. M. W. Dickeson, in his *American Numismatic Manual*, that it was designed by Col. Paul Revere and the die cut by a Mr. Smithers of Philadelphia, there can be little doubt that is simply an English token—nothing else. In the terse and comprehensive language of the day, the Revere—Smithers story won't wash! We insert it here for the reason that this is a list of all tokens which have any claim of bearing relation to America, designed in order that the merits of their claims may be freely discussed.



No. 58.—Obv. GEORGIVS. TRIUMPHO. A laureated head to right. Rev. VOCE POPULI 1783. Figure of Britannia standing to left, behind a frame work of thirteen bars which have a fleur-de-lis at each corner. In the right hand is an olive branch, in the left a pole. The border is milled, the edge plain. Copper; size 18.

This token from its general appearance, and the close resemblance it bears to many other of the English "Bad Halfpennies" of the last century, so often described by us, may be unhesitatingly pronounced *not American* in any sense of the word. Yet, strangely enough, Crosby, while rejecting several others of these doubtful pieces possessing far stronger claim to recognition, accepts the Georgius Triumpho, and assigns it a place in his work. We quote:

"Great differences of opinion have been occasioned by this token, most collectors considering it as having reference to George Washington as the triumphant George, and some have on that account placed it among the Washington pieces, while others insist that George the Third was the person referred to, and in proof of their position they adduce the resemblance of the head to that upon some of his coins. It is true that the head bears a strong resemblance to that upon some coins of George III., but it is not probable that this resemblance was intentional. It is more likely that the die was cut by an artist, who, having a hub of the head of King George, used it in making this die, regardless of the want of correspondence between the head and the legends, or it may have been left with an ambiguous character, in order

to obtain for it a more extensive circulation. We know of no occasion at the date of this token to claim any triumph for King George, but a triumph may be justly claimed for Washington, in the successful termination of the Revolutionary war, by which the independence of the United States was secured. We consequently consider the Georgius Triumphi as a token intended to commemorate this result and designed for circulation in this country."

The head on this token is as unquestionably that of George III., as depicted on the English copper coinage, as is the figure on the reverse Britannia and not the Goddess of Liberty, as Crosby in describing the coin calls it. These are facts as anyone can see by comparing. Had Mr. Crosby been familiar with the "Bad Halfpennies," their strange legends and distorted figures, he could by no possibility have expressed the opinion quoted above.

There are a few of the Washington pieces not intended as patterns for cents which should, perhaps, be here described.



No. 59.—Obv. GEORGE WASHINGTON. Bust in military dress to left.

Rev. LIBERTY AND SECURITY. An eagle with upraised wings above a shield bearing the stars and stripes, holding in the right talon an olive branch, in the left, four arrows.

Edge. AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESS'D OF ALL NATIONS. Copper; size 21.

No. 60.—Obv. GEORGE WASHINGTON. Bust in military dress to right; the hair tied back in quene.

Rev. LIBERTY AND SECURITY. 1795. In the field, are the eagle and shield, somewhat differently executed from last.

Edge. PAYABLE AT LONDON LIVERPOOL OR BRISTOL. Copper; size 18.

No. 61.—Obv. GEORGE WASHINGTON. Bust in military dress to right; the hair tied back in a queue.

Rev. LIBERTY AND SECURITY. 1795. In the field are the eagle and shield, of a design entirely different from either of the preceding.

Edge. PAYABLE AT BIRMINGHAM, REDRUTH AND SWANSEA. Copper; size 18.

No. 62.—Obv. Same as No. 61.

Rev. Same as No. 61.

Edge. AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESS'D OF ALL NATIONS. Copper; size 18.

No. 63.—Obv. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. Bust in military dress to left, the hair tied back in a queue. In ex., 1791.

Rev. HALFPENNY. A ship under full sail to right. In ex., two laurel branches.

Edge. PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY, LONDON, OR LIVERPOOL. Copper; size 19.
No. 64.—Obv. Same as No. 62.

Rev. HALFPENNY. A ship under full sail to right. In ex., 1793.

Edge. PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL. Copper; size 19.

No. 65.—Obv. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. In ex., 1791. Bust in military dress to left.

Rev. LIVERPOOL HALFPENNY. A ship under full sail to right. In ex., two laurel branches.

Edge. PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL. Copper; size 18.

The Washington "Grate cent," and the "North Wales" halfpenny are so obviously English tokens that we have deemed them inappropriate even to a list of this description.

The prices at which these Washington tokens are held, vary greatly. None of them are common. Nos. 60, 61 and 62 are, perhaps, the rarest of those here described.

With these closes our list of early American tokens. If we could be assured that we had during its progress advanced even one new thought upon this well worn subject, we should feel flattered. Perhaps the arrangement may be found more comprehensive than any previously offered—if so we are amply repaid.

(THE END).

Numismatic Notes.

—Never has there been such absolute stagnation in the coin world as during the past few months. But one sale of any account and no prospects of any others in the immediate future. If somebody don't wake up soon, the sum total of the receipts from coin sales for 1887, will be lower than for many years.

—General James G. Strong of Buffalo, N. Y., recently exhibited a medal presented in person by General Washington to Fish Carrier, chief of the Cayuga Indians in 1792, for his friendship to the Americans and bravery during the Revolution. The medal is an oblong plate of silver measuring 5 x 3½ inches, encircled by a raised rim. On one side is engraved a representation of Washington and Fish Carrier smoking the pipe of peace. The pipe having been smoked

by Washington, has been handed to Fish Carrier, who receives it from the extended hand of Washington and smokes. The face of Washington presents the familiar likeness of the Father of His Country. On the reverse is engraved the arms of the United States. This medal now belongs to the third Fish Carrier of the Cayuga Indians, and is prized as the most precious possession of the tribe.

—NOTED SALES OF COINS.—One of the greatest sales of coins by public auction, we should imagine, was that of Lord Northwick, in December, 1859, and April, 1860. The former consisted of Greek coins only, and produced £8,568; the latter, of Roman and later pieces, brought £3,320. The Greek coins were especially fine and rare, and some of them unique. One, a large piece of Camarina, bearing on the reverse a nymph carried by a swan, a specimen of the highest Greek art, went for £52 to the British Museum. A splendid piece of Agrigentum, with reverse of the monster Scylla, brought £159. A coin of Cleopatra, Queen of Syria, daughter of Ptolemy VI. of Egypt, and wife successively of Alexander I., Demetrius II., and Antiochus VII., and mother of Seleucus V.. and the sixth and seventh Antiochi—all Kings of Syria—was bought by the British Museum for £240. It is said to be the only one known. Altogether the British national collection obtained 100 specimens, at a cost of £900. Lord Northwick had lived to a great age, but up to the last he preserved his faculties, and indulged his passion for ancient art by buying and exchanging objects. His pictures, statuary—everything, in fact—came to the hammer after his death. The years between 1790 and 1800 were spent by him in Italy, and he gained his early initiation into antiquities under the eye of Sir William Hamilton, the well-known Ambassador at Naples. His first purchase is said to have been an after-dinner frolic in the shape of £8 for a bag of Roman brass coins. He and Payne-Knight bought and divided the fine collections of Prince Torremuzza and Sir Robert Ainslie—for the latter of which they gave £8,000. Since the Northwick sale there has been nothing to approach it. Fine though small cabinets have not been wanting, however. At Huxtable's sale, in 1859 the collection brought an unusually large sum. Hobler's Roman cabinet of brass coins was sold for £1,759; Merlin's, containing 141 lots of Greek and Roman, produced £878; Sheppard's Greek, £1,900; Huber's containing some hundreds of unpublished Greek, £3,000; Ivanoff's, £3,008; Bowen, £1,553; Brown, £3,012; Sambon, £3,148; Exereunetes, containing several supposed to be unique, £1,421. The Sambon sale is memorable for the fact that a brass medallion of Geta, of the intrinsic value of 2d., was knocked down at £505!—*Chambers' Journal.*

The Cents of the United States.

(Continued from page 165).

1796.

The cents of 1796 are divided into two distinct series. Those of the first series in every way resemble the Liberty Cap cents of 1793, 1794 and 1795. The second series marks an entire change of obverse and the adoption of a new head of Liberty, which continued in use until the year 1808. This head of Liberty has been styled the "Fillet Head" and the "Draped Bust." The latter term is certainly to be preferred. The reverse dies of the cents of this year were of the same general design of those preceding it. The borders of the cents of 1796 are generally found milled, the planchets thin, and the edges always plain.

FIRST SERIES.



No. 71.

Rev. A.

No. 71.—Obv. The head presents the same general appearance as those preceding. The hair is thin; the staff touches the bust and extends almost to the milling. The letter L in LIBERTY touches the cap; the apex of the forehead is between the T and Y. The date is curved and more evenly spaced than is represented in our illustration. The figure 6 is very close to the bust, but does not touch. A few of the measurements are: Length of pole, $3\frac{1}{4}$; width of date, $\frac{3}{4}$; distance from upper left hand corner of 7 to the point of bust, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Rev.—Rev. A.—The word CENT is very low within the wreath, and is distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ from ONE. There are 4 berries on the right branch of the wreath and 5 on the left. The A and M in AMERICA are joined at the feet. The lower leaf on the right branch of the wreath points between the feet of the terminal A (not so represented in our illustration). The dividing line of fraction is slightly curved and the final 0 in the denomination higher than the other figures. R¹

No. 72.—Obv. Same as No. 71.

Rev.—Rev. B.—The letters of the word CENT are irregular, the T be-

ing inclined slightly to the right and its top below the line of its fellows. Distance between ONE and CENT is 1. The lowest leaf on the right branch of the wreath points to the left foot of the terminal A of AMERICA; another leaf touches the F in OF. There are 5 berries on each branch. The letters M and R of AMERICA touch at the feet. R¹.

No 73.—Obv. Distance from tip of nose to the nearest point of letter Y of LIBERTY is $2\frac{3}{4}$. The staff is thicker between the head and cap at the projecting end. The letter L of LIBERTY does not touch the cap. The date is long its extreme measurement being 5, while the distance from the upper right hand corner of the figure 7 to the point of bust is $6\frac{1}{4}$. Distance from figure 1 to the hair, $\frac{1}{2}$; from figure 6 to the bust, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Rev.—Rev. B. R¹.

No. 74.—Obv. Same as No. 73.

Rev.—Rev. C.—Distance between the words ONE and CENT, 1. The letter T in CENT is inclined slightly to the right. There are 20 leaves on the right branch of the wreath and 21 on the left, principally in groups of three, with 5 berries on either branch. The lowest of a group of three leaves on the left branch touches the base of the letter C of CENT. The lowest leaf on the right branch touches the right foot of the letter A of AMERICA, while the lowest leaf on the left branch points toward U of UNITED. The dividing line of fraction is straight and the full width of the denominator. R¹.

No. 75.—Obv. Same as No. 73.

Rev.—Rev. D.—The letters AME are connected at the feet. The lowest leaf on the left branch of the wreath almost touches the letter U of UNITED. The highest leaves on both branches terminate directly beneath the letter E of STATES. Length of right wreath stem, $2\frac{1}{2}$. R⁴.

No. 76.—Obv. Same as No. 73.

Rev.—Rev. E.—The letters A and M of AMERICA are connected at the feet. The lowest leaf on the left branch of the wreath points toward the space between the letters U and N of UNITED. Length of wreath stems from point of union to terminus, 3. R¹.

No. 77.—Obv. The staff is thin near the neck and broad at the lower end. Extending from the nose to the milling are two parallel lines. The letter L almost touches the cap. Measurements: From tip of nose to the nearest point of the letter Y of LIBERTY, $3\frac{1}{4}$; length of date, $5\frac{1}{2}$; distance between figure 1 and hair, $\frac{1}{2}$; distance between figure 6 and bust, $\frac{1}{2}$. The figure 7 stands a little higher than the 1. At the 6 a slight die crack appears, extending to the milling; and the surface of the planchet is raised where the pole meets the neck. On some specimens these defects are more noticeable than on others.

Rev.—Rev. F.—The wreath upon this reverse differs from all others

found upon the cents of this series in the arrangement of the lowest leaves on each side which are in groups of two. There are 16 leaves on the right branch and 19 on the left, with 5 berries on each. The lowest leaf on the left branch points toward the letter N of UNITED while that on the right branch points toward the letter C of AMERICA. The inner leaves do not touch the letters C and T of CENT. Length of right wreath stem, $2\frac{3}{4}$. The figures of the fraction are thick and do not quite touch the dividing line. R¹.

No. 78.—Obv. This obverse closely resembles No. 77. The staff is more distant from the bust, and tapers to a point where it joins with the neck. The letter L of LIBERTY touches the cap. The letter T is not so close to the head as on No. 77. The figure 1 is closer to the hair and the 6 to the bust than on No. 77.

Rev.—Rev. E. R¹.

No. 79.—Obv. The staff is very thin and is connected with the point of bust by a die crack. The date is a little nearer the bust than on No. 78; the top of the figure 9 is below the 7. Measurements. Length of date, $5\frac{1}{2}$; distance from figures 1 to lowest lock of hair, $\frac{1}{3}$.

Rev.—Rev. B. R⁴.

No. 80.—Obv. This obverse is distinguished by the shortness of the staff, which measures but $2\frac{3}{4}$. The date is widely spaced and curved; the figure 6 touches the bust and the 1 almost touches the hair. The 7 is somewhat lower than the 1.

Rev.—Rev. E. R⁴.

(To be continued).

The Cabinet of a Mexican.

BY THE MEXICAN.

(Continued from page 171).

Vera Cruz.

No. 140.—Obv. CAROLVS III D G. * HISPAN. E IND. R.(EX) Bust of the king to right. Rev. NOV. VER. CRUZ PROCLAM. Arms of the city of Vera Cruz, castle of San Juan Ulloa. To the left of the castle, perpendicularly, ZAB To the right, perpendicularly, AETA Below, A 1760 Silver proclamation medal of the city. Size 22.

There exists, so far, as I am aware, no regular coins of Vera Cruz. The above, a proclamation medal of the city, is one of three pieces of this class in my cabinet. I offer it simply that the state may have a place in this list.

Vera Cruz, the principal port of the Mexican republic, has been so often described as to render any allusion to it in an article of this class superfluous.

Campeche.

No. 141.—Obv. * PROCLAMADO * EN * CAMPECHE * POR * JVAN * PEDRO * YTVRALDE * Crowned arms of Castile and Leon between palm branches. Rev. MAGNE * ET * AUGUSTE | CAROLE * IV | PROSPERE * PROCEDE | ET | REGNA surrounded by an ornamental border. Above the legend a blazing star. Silver proclamation medal. Size 23.

No. 142.—Obv. MUNICIPIO | --- | DE | --- | CAMPECHE. Rev. UN | CENTAVO | 1864. Two flowers with crossed stems between UN and CENTAVO and between CENTAVO and date. *Centavo*; bronze; size 14.

No. 143.—Obv. VALE POR EFECTOS DE LA TIENDA DE LA HACIENDA * In the field; DE SAN | GABRIEL (received for goods at the store of the Hacienda of San Gabriel). Rev. * MOSSO HERMANOS * Q. R^s | * In ex., two laurel branches joined at the stems. Token of Mosso brothers for 2 reales, issued at the Hacienda San Gabriel in Campeche. Copper; size 19.

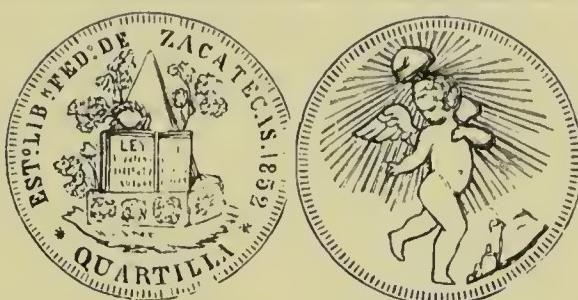
Campeche occupies the western half of the Yucatan peninsula. It is a densely wooded country, wild and inhabited by Indians who live much after the fashion of the days of the Conquistadores. Hidden in its forests are many interesting ruins of that strange unknown race which once inhabited Southern Mexico and Central America. A large part of the state is wholly unexplored, and there is no telling what archaeologic treasures may yet be unearthed. Interesting thought! What if among these should be coins carrying upon them information throwing light on this, one of the greatest mysteries of the age?

Zacatecas.

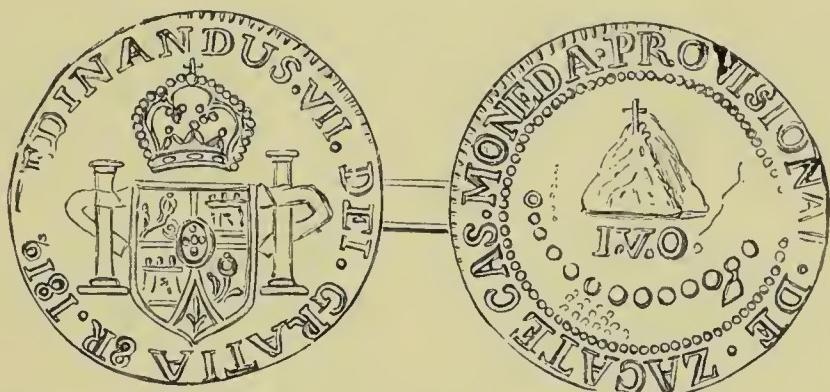
Zacatecas, one of the smaller and more central states of the Mexican republic, now demands our consideration. It is for the most part a mountainous tract of country and not very thickly populated. Mining is the principal industry of the inhabitants, the city of Zacatecas being in colonial days, next to Guanajuato the most famous mining place in New Spain. The *Veta Negra*, or Black Vein, of Sombrerete, is said to have yielded enormous quantities of silver in early times.

No. 144.—Obv. EST^o LIB^e FED^o DE ZACATECAS. 1825 A pyramid standing among trees. Upright against the pyramid are the two tables of the law; on the left hand table, upon which rests a wreath, is the word LEY. In ex., * QUARTILLA * Rev. An angel holding a radiated liberty cap upon a pole flying above a mountain city. *Cuartilla*; brass; size 16.

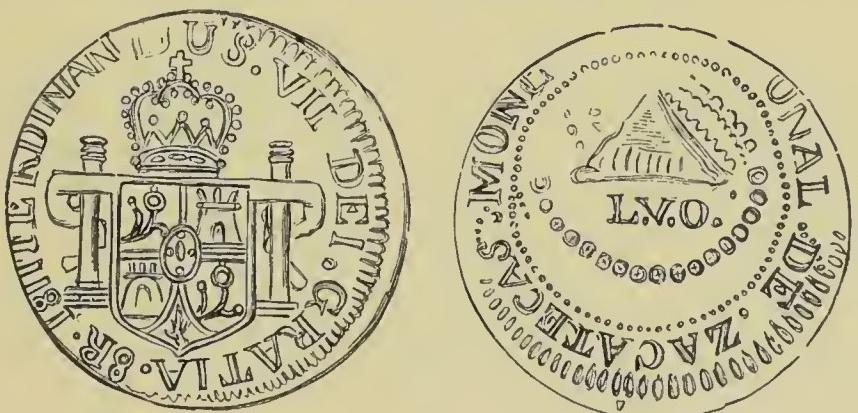
No. 145.—Obv. Similar to No. 144. Date 1857. In ex., * OCTAVO * Rev. Same as No. 144. *Octavo*; brass; size 13½.



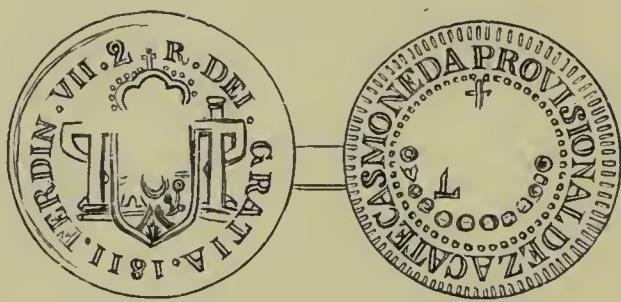
No. 146.—Obv. Similar to No. 144. Date 1852. Rev. Same as No. 144. *Cuartilla*; brass; size 16. There are in my cabinet *Cuartillas* of this pattern bearing dates, 1825, '26, '27, '52, '59, '62. *Octavos* bearing dates, 1827, '51, '52, '62. These coins are very common, being, in fact the best known of the Mexican state issues.



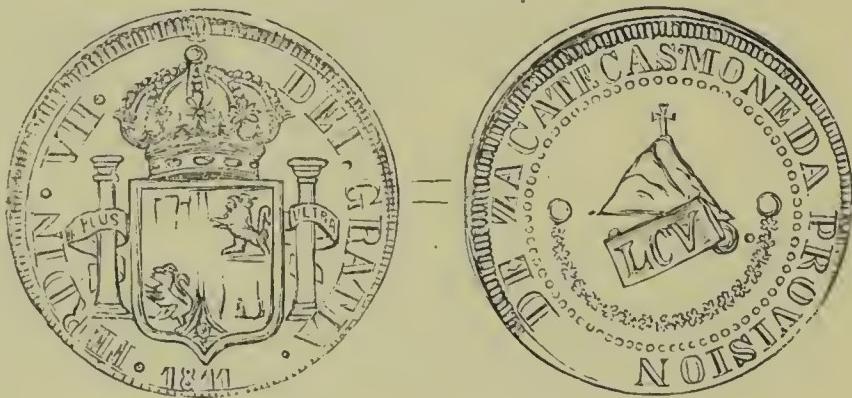
No. 147.—Obv. (FER)DINANDUS. VII. DEI. GRATIA 8 R. 1810. Crowned arms of Castile and Leon. Rev. MONEDA. PROVISIONAL. DE . ZACATECAS. In the field a mountain, with a cross planted near the summit. Beneath the mountain, I. V. O. Below the letters is a semicircle of large pellets, with a group of smaller pellets without the semicircle to the left. *Peso*; silver; size 24.



No. 148.—Obv. Very similar to No. 147. Date 1811. Rev. Similar to 147, but still more rude. The mountain has no cross. *Peso*; silver size 24. I have another *peso* of this date with a smaller crown.

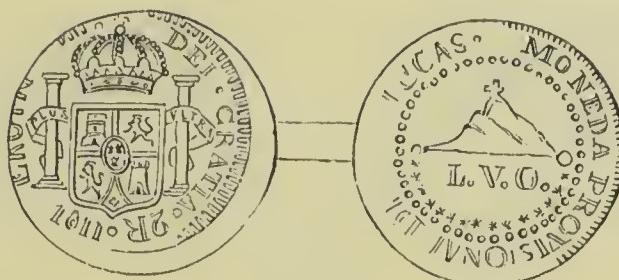


No. 149.—Obv. FERDIN. VII. 2 R. DEI. GRATIA. 1811 Crowned arms of Castile and Leon. Rev. MONEDA PROVISIONAL DE ZACATECAS Field design same as preceding, but so lightly struck that only the cross and pellets are visible. 2 *Reales*; silver; size 19.



No. 150.—Obv. FERDIN. VII. DEI. GRATIA. 1811 Crowned arms of Castile and Leon. Rev. MONEDA PROVISION(AL) DE ZACATECAS. The mountain and the cross above an ornamental half circle. Across the field, touching the base of the mountain, is the counterstamp L C V *Peso*; silver; size 25.

No. 151.—Obv. (F)ERDIN. VII. DEI. GRATIA. 2 R. 1811. Crowned arms of Castile and Leon. Rev. MONEDA PROVISIONAL DE (ZACAT)ECAS. The mountain and the cross with L. V. O. and a half circle of stars beneath. 2 *Reales*; silver; size 17½.



These interesting coins were the provisional issues of the city of Zacatecas during the first revolution in Mexico. I have many other slightly differing varieties.

In addition to the above specialties, I find in my cabinet regular issues of the Zacatecas mint as follows:

No. 152.—Obv. .FERDIN. VII. DEI. GRATIA. Laurelled bust to right. In ex., 1815. Rev. .HISPAN. ET IND. REX. Z^s. 8. R. A. G. Crowned arms of Castile and Leon. *Peso*; silver. I have also similar pesos bearing dates 1816 and 1821.

No. 153.—Obv. .FERDIN. VII. DEI GRATIA. Laurelled bust to right. In ex., 1819. Rev. .HISPAN. ET IND. REX. Z. 1 R. A. G. Crowned arms of Castile and Leon. *Real*; silver.

No. 154.—Obv. .FERDIN. VII. DEI GRATIA. Laurelled bust to right. In ex., 1820. Rev. .HISPAN. ET IND. REX. Z. 2 R. A. G. Crowned arms of Castile and Leon. *Peseta*: silver. I have also a *peseta* bearing date 1821.

No. 155.—Obv. .FERDIN VII. DEI GRATIA. Laurelled bust to right. In ex., 1821. Rev. .HISPAN. ET IND. R. Z. R. G. *Medio*; silver.

Of the regular issues under the republic. I find in my cabinet the following coins bearing the mark of the Zacatecas mint—Z^s:

Pesos: 1825, '26, '28, '29, '30, '35, '37, '38, '42, '45, '46, '50, '59, '61, '69, '71, '72.

Tostones: 1838, '42, '47, '48, '49, '52, '53, '63, '71.

Pesetas: 1830, '35, '41, '46, '50, '58, '63, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71.

Reales: 1829, '30, '32, '33, '35, '37, '42, '50, '60.

Medios: 1827, '37, '44.

Cuartino: 1842.

I have also a few small coins of the Maximilian regime bearing the Zacatecas mint mark.

Odds and Ends.

No. 156.—Obv. + G. O. KY. PO. OBCUM. VOLG. OR. GORMAGO. Bust of an Indian to the left, wearing a headdress of feathers and an



embroidered robe. Counterstamped ^{PB} also with a small head of George III. of England to right, a lion and the letter *t*. Rev. + UNIVERSES . SPLENDOR . UNIVERSA . BENEVELENTEA . The blazing sun in the field. Oval silver medal. I can make nothing of the abbreviations upon the obverse, and have been able to learn nothing of the occasion for which this interesting piece was struck.

No. 157.—Obv. Monogram, * | J M R A . within a wreath. Rev. 9° on either side of palm branch. Bronze; fish-shaped; size 15x17.

No. 158.—Obv. ESTVN (Estevan?) | LORETO. Rev. Blank. Bronze; size 15.

No. 159.—Obv. Monogram, J M R A Bronze, fish-shaped; size 11x16.

No. 160.—Obv. Monogram, T E | P . . A | P M . Rev. Blank. Bronze; size 14

No. 161.—Obv. Monogram, J M O E Rev. Blank. Bronze; irregular; size 15x17.

No. 162.—Obv. PAY Rev. Blank. Bronze; irregular; size 16x18.

No. 163.—Obv. M * | ANTO | NIO Rev. Blank. Bronze; irregular; size 15x17.

No. 164.—Obv. PAYAR Rev. Blank. Bronze; irregular; size 15x17.

No. 165.—Obv. CANALES Rev. Blank. Bronze; irregular; size 10x16.

No. 166.—Obv. PAYARES Rev. Blank. Bronze; irregular; size 14x17.

No. 167.—Obv. Monogram, C A M R Rev. Blank. Bronze; heart-shaped; size 10x12.

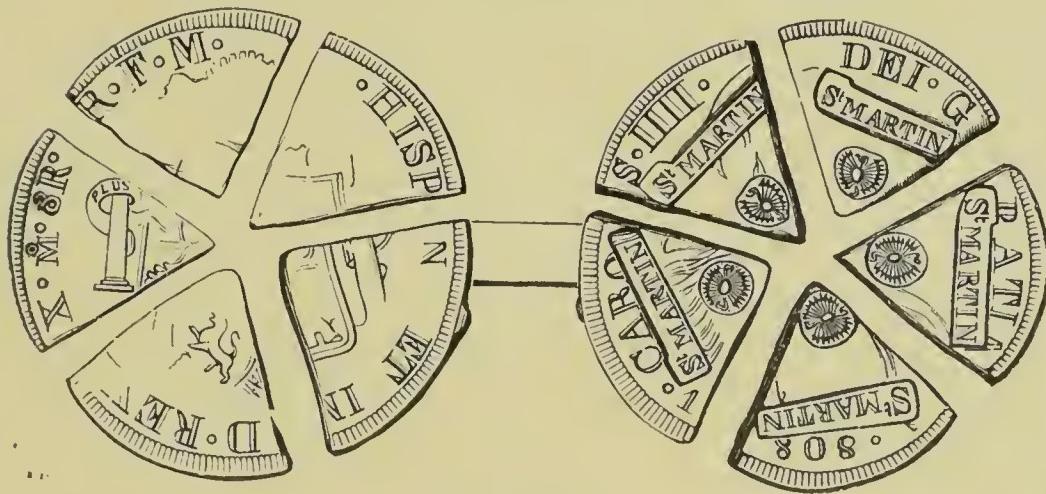
No. 157 to 167, inclusive, are fair representatives of a class of copper or bronze coins known in Mexico as *hacienda* money. They are the private issues of planters and others. It is impossible to locate

them unless one is fortunate enough to be able to claim acquaintance with the issuing party.

With these curious pieces the description of my cabinet comes to an end. If my humble efforts have in any way added to the store of numismatic information already in the possession of American coin collectors, my task has not been in vain.

THE END.

St. Martin and the Barbadoes.



St. Martin.

One of the most insignificant of the West India Islands which can lay claim to anything in the shape of a coin, is St. Martin, lying at the upper extremity of the great chain of the Caribbee group. This island was originally colonized by the Dutch, from which nation the English captured it in 1801, restoring it to the government of the Netherlands at a later date, in whose possession it has since remained. St. Martin is chiefly valuable for its salt pits and salt water lakes; its area is less than 200 square miles.

Our illustration accurately depicts some curious counterstamps for St. Martin. They consist of five parts of a Mexican dollar of 1808, impressed with the name ST MARTIN within a parallelogram, above a bundle of arrows. It was much the custom to cut up Spanish dollars and countermark them for circulation in other countries, but to find all the parts of a single dollar thus severed is exceedingly rare. This beautiful specimen was once in the collection of that noted numismatist, Herr Jules Fonrobert, of Berlin. It realized \$10 at the sale of his West Indian coins in 1878.

Barbadoes.

Barbadoes was discovered by the Portuguese during their early voyages to Brazil, in the 16th Century. The first English ship visited the island in 1605. Finding it without inhabitants, the commander erected a cross and put upon it the inscription: "James, King of England and this island." The English did not, however, form any settlement on the island until 1624, when a few adventurers under the patronage of the earl of Marlborough arrived and laid the foundation of a tower, which retains the name of James' Tower to this day.

There are four important towns on the island, namely : Bridgetown, Charlestown, St. James, Speightstown. Bridgetown is the capitol, and the largest of the four. Its harbor is one of the finest in the West Indies. Bridgetown was entirely destroyed by a hurricane in 1780, on which occasion nearly 5,000 persons are said to have lost their lives.

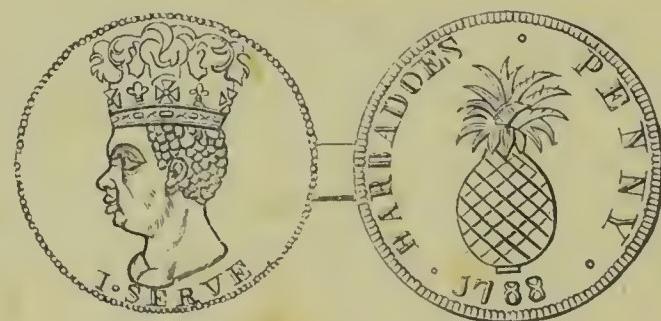
The coins of Barbadoes are eleven in number and all of copper. The dies of the first nine of the series were executed by the famous Milton, in London, between the years 1788 and 1792.

No. 1.—Obv. A negro's head in profile to left. Upon the head is a crown above which are three feathers. In ex., I . SERVE

Rev. BARBADOES . PENNY . 1788 . A pineapple in the field.

No. 2.—Obv. Similar to No. 1. Has I. MILTON. F. under the neck, in minute letters.

Rev. Same as No. 1.



No. 3.—Obv. Same design as No. 1. The features of the negro are different and the feathers of the plume somewhat larger. Has M. under the neck.

Rev. Same as No. 1.

No. 4.—Obv. Same as No. 3.

Rev. Similar to No. 1. The pineapple is larger.

No. 5.—Obv. Same as No. 3.



Rev. BARBADOES . PENNY Figure of Neptune, crowned, seated in a car which is drawn by two horses through the sea. The right hand grasps a trident, the reins are held in the left. The crown is under the first N of PENNY. In ex., 1792.

No. 6.—Obv. Same as No. 3.

Rev. Similar to No. 5. Legend reads: BARBADOES PENNY

No. 7.—Same as No. 3.

Rev. Similar to No. 5. Legend reads : BARBADOES . PENNY The crown is under both letters N in PENNY.

No. 8.—Obv. Same as No. 3.

Rev. BARBADOES . HALFPENNY Neptune in his car. In ex., 1792.

No. 9—Obv. Same as No. 3.

Rev. Same as No. 8. Struck on a thick planchet.

No. 10.—Obv. MOSES TOLANTO BARBADOES A bale of goods marked in the upper left hand corner M. T.

Rev. FREEDOM WITHOUT SLAVERY A barrel lying, marked on the head to the left, M T In ex., a small ornament. Halfpenny.

No. 11.—Obv. Similar to No. 10, but smaller.

Rev. Similar to No. 10, but smaller. Farthing.

Numismatic Notes.

—SOME INTERESTING NUMISMATIC DISCOVERIES.—During the German excavations at Olympia, extending over six years, some six thousand pieces of all ages, from 500 B. C. to 600 A. D., were brought to light. These, however, became the property of the Greek Government, and are not likely to come into the market. Some of the finds were most extraordinary. In 1818 there were fished up out of the River Tigris two large silver coins of Geta, King of the Edoni, a Thracian people of whom we know only the name, and the name of whose King is all that we have to tell us of his existence. These are now in the British Museum, and are especially interesting as being the earliest pieces we have stamped with a monarch's name. Their date is placed prior to 480 B. C. Some years ago, a coin of Philip Aridaeus, successor of

Alexander the Great, struck at Mitylene, was found in the roots of a tree which was being grubbed up in a park in Suffolk. Nearly twenty years since, Gen. Philips discovered at Peshawur 20 milled sixpences of Elizabeth. There was a tradition in the place that an Englishman had been murdered there a very long time before, and the tomb was shown. It is naturally inferred, therefore, that the coins had belonged to him. When the railway was being made from Smyrna to Aidin a few dozen very ancient coins were turned up, which were all sold at once at a few shillings each, but the dealers hearing of this soon appeared on the spot and the original buyers had the satisfaction of reselling the coins at £4 or £5 apiece. During the recent opening of some tombs at Assos, in Asia Minor, about 200 coins were found. Many were the issue of the city and are determined by some form of the word "Assos" and the head of Athena on the obverse. Others have the heads of various Roman emperors. Of the coins not of the city, several thousand have been found. Some of the gold coins of the city were very fine, and it is to be hoped that the "fine", may ultimately revert to some museum as a whole, since to divide it must inevitably detract from its value and interest.

—Some interesting tables have lately been published of the gold and silver coinage in France, from 1795 to the end of 1882; as also that of the bronze money issued between 1852 (the beginning of the small money of the second empire) up to the year 1882. During this period, the gold coinage reached the sum of 8,772,347,200 francs, from which must be deducted the demonetized pieces of 5 and 10 francs, which amounted to 71,082,260 francs. The issue of 100 franc and 50 franc pieces only dates from the commencement of the second empire; there have been no 40 franc pieces struck since the fall of Louis Philippe. Gold coins of the decimal system were only issued under the republic, between 1849 and 1851; but 20 franc pieces have been struck under all the governments since Napoleon's time. The total value of the silver coinage between 1795 and 1883 was 5,519,846,617 francs, of which 5,060,605,240 francs were in 5 franc pieces struck during the different regimes. Since Louis Philippe's time no 25 centime pieces have been issued; but under the second empire 8,252,700 francs were struck in those coins. Of bronze money there has been issued since 1852, 33,699,575 francs, in pieces of 10 centimes' value; 26,855,347 francs in 5 centime pieces; 1,888,786 francs in 2 centime pieces, and 1,177,596 francs in centime pieces. The total value of gold and silver pieces coined up to January 1, 1883, deducting the demonetized coins, was 13,948,944,204 francs. An interesting feature of the report is that of the minting of the various coins under successive republics.

